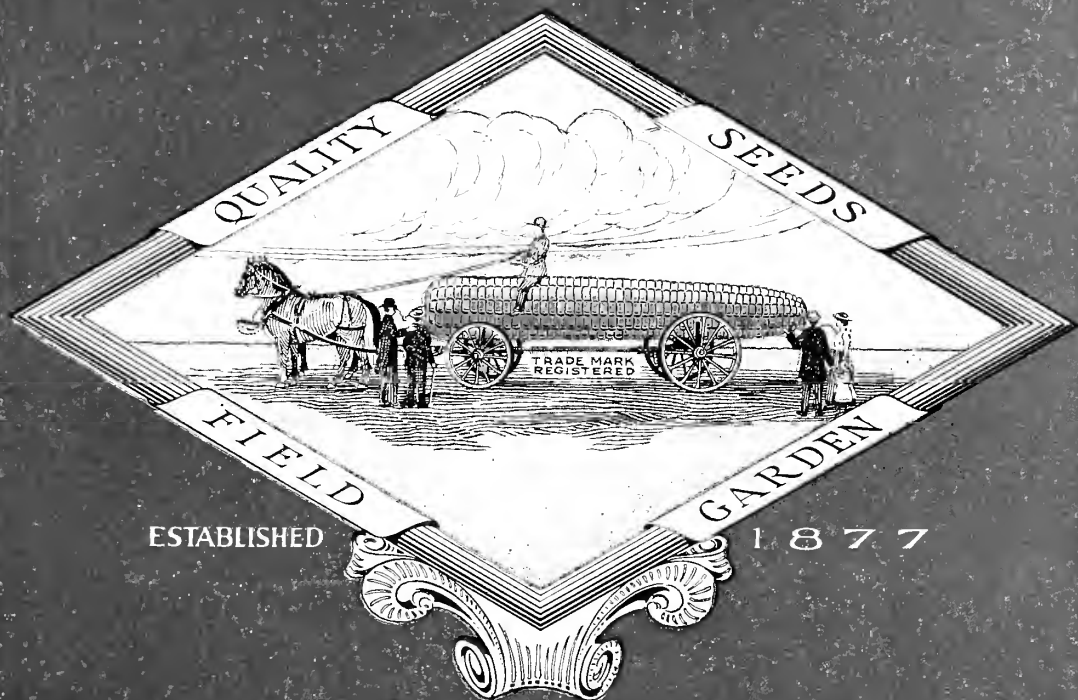


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ANNUAL CATALOG 1919



PITTMAN & HARRISON CO.
FORMERLY
TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS
THE RELIABLE SEED HOUSE
SHERMAN, TEXAS



GENERAL INFORMATION

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering

When orders are to be shipped to stations having no agent we are required to prepay the charges, and we must ask our customers to add enough to their remittance to cover the charges. If you send too much the exact balance will be promptly refunded to you in money.

Terms: Our business is conducted on a cash basis, but if you do not desire to remit in full at the time you order, we will, if your order is accompanied by remittance of one-fourth of the amount of the order, make shipment, sending C. O. D. for balance due.

How to Send Money: Send by express money order, postoffice money order, draft, or registered letter when the remittance amounts to \$1.00 or more. Postage stamps will be taken in amounts less than \$1.00; but please do not moisten the stamps nor tear them apart. We assume no risk if you remit in coin, currency or stamps enclosed in a letter that is not registered.

Order Blanks: With this catalog you will find an order blank and return envelope. Please exercise care in filling in this blank, for in handling your order we are governed by your instructions strictly. Please do not write letters on the same sheet with your order. If you have occasion to write us when you send in your order, it will assist us in prompt handling of your order for you to write your letter on a separate sheet of paper.

Errors: The utmost care is taken in our house to fill all orders accurately; but if an error occurs, as will sometimes be the case in any business house, please notify us at once, and it will be promptly and cheerfully corrected. Shortage or other loss, however, must be reported at once upon receipt of goods, or no claims will be allowed.

Substitution: Occasionally we are out of something a customer orders, and in such cases we try to save the customer inconvenience by substituting something similar, unless the order is marked "NO SUBSTITUTE." However, the substituted article is always sent under its own name, and not that of the article ordered.

Price Changes: As you are aware, the price of seeds of all kinds are constantly changing, and we discovered long ago that it is not practical to quote prices on many articles listed in a seed catalog at the time it is being prepared, or several weeks before the goods will be offered for sale, or a demand is created, because it is absolutely impossible to tell just what prices might be on some articles at the time the book is to be mailed. In such cases should the current price on a certain article be higher than the catalog price, we must necessarily write our customer, after the order is received, asking for more money—of course, if we could sell at a lower price than quoted in the catalog, we naturally would give the customer the benefit of the lower price. In either event, delay is unavoidable and unnecessary booking, check writing, etc., is brought about. Based on our past experience, we have found it a very satisfactory plan, from the standpoint of our customers and ourselves, to make no attempt to print prices in the book, but just before the catalog is mailed out to have an "up to the minute" price list printed and inserted in the catalog. By handling the matter in this way, we very seldom find it necessary to hold up orders on account of inability to furnish goods at prices quoted. Please bear in mind the fact that this plan is not for our convenience but for yours. We issue NEW price lists through the season, when the necessity arises, and will be glad to put your name on our mailing list to receive each new list as it is issued, if you will request us to do so.

Guarantee: Pittman & Harrison Company gives no warranty expressed or implied as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds they may send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these conditions, they are to be returned at once. When you receive your shipment, please examine same carefully, and, if the seeds are not what you ordered, or you have any reason to complain, you are requested to act as follows: (1) Send us sample of the seeds about which you may have any doubt, giving us your full reason for doing so, and we will promptly handle the complaint. (2) You may return the goods, being sure to send us bill of lading or express receipt, and as soon as we receive the return shipment we will promptly and cheerfully remit you any money that may have been paid us on the purchase of same.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

As practically all freight and express shipments are now more or less delayed in transit, and some shipments are lost entirely, due to abnormal conditions generally existing, we beg to advise we positively will not in any manner be responsible for delayed shipments, lost shipments, or for shortages occasioned in transit on any goods sold by us, either F. O. B. shipping point, or C. A. F. (cost and freight) your station, as the case may be. We use due care to have all goods delivered to the railroad or express company in first class condition in every respect, properly tagged or marked, etc., and after we furnish invoice and a clear receipt from the railroad or express company covering shipments, our responsibility does and shall cease. If your shipments do not arrive promptly, do not assume that they have been lost in transit. With the serious congested condition of the railroads and express companies, delays are inevitable, and if your shipment is not received in a reasonable time, make due allowance before writing us about it. In this event, please give us our invoice number for any delayed shipments and we will promptly do what we can to have such delayed shipment traced.

"CONSERVATION" *A War-Time Necessity*

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTEREST

TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS PLUS PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY
EQUALS HIGHER EFFICIENCY AND BETTER SERVICE

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

In announcing the consolidation of the TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS with the firm of PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY, we wish to impress upon you the fact that the result is not a NEW CONCERN, therefore we will ask that you read the following letter:

Existing conditions require that we conserve man power, storage facilities and individual effort to the fullest extent.

To meet these conditions and to successfully maintain the high standard of service rendered by the TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS in the face of increasing scarcity of

competent employees, presented a perplexing problem; but after a careful analysis of the situation was made, a satisfactory solution was found—the answer being "CONSOLIDATION."

With this in view, negotiations were entered into, the proposition thoroughly discussed by the managements of each concern, the result being PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY will in future conduct their business and that of the TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS under the name of the first mentioned.

Regarding Pittman and Harrison Company

(Established 1877.)

PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY, located in the city of Sherman, Texas, continuously in business since 1877, or 41 years, and being one of the largest seed houses in the southwest, needs no introduction to the trade in general, but as the nature of their business has been principally wholesale, it is possible that some of the TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS customers might not be acquainted with them, and for the enlightenment of these it is in order to tell them that the firm of PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY maintains one of the most complete and best equipped plants for the handling of the grain and seed business in the southwest, and has the facilities to handle unlimited business. As a matter of fact, they enjoy the reputation of being the largest shippers and receivers of carloads of grain, seeds and feedstuffs in this section. The business, however, is not confined strictly to the grain and seed business, but embraces feed-stuff, corn meal, other mill products, poultry feed, poultry supplies and remedies, and at all times a full and complete line of high grade field and garden seeds, etc., can be found in their warehouses and shipping rooms.

Competent management, a loyal and efficient corps of assistants, unsurpassed facilities, and the high standard of excellence maintained in the quality of goods put out by the PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY tells in few words why they are LEADERS in their line of business.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS are well acquainted with the effort made by that concern, during its existence, to assist in the betterment of all things agricultural—to sell only first class, virile seeds, at a FAIR PROFIT—to furnish cultural information and agricultural advice—never trying to misrepresent anything, and, ABOVE ALL, to render service SECOND TO NONE; therefore, I will not dwell upon this feature, but will as briefly as possible state why the firms consolidated.

Considering the fact that each concern was a leader in its respective class—PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY in the wholesale business and THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS in the retail and mail order business, both possessing the best obtainable modern equipment and facilities for handling, testing and cleaning seed stocks, you can readily understand that the two concerns, by handling the entire business through one plant with one executive head, and with one staff of assistants, can handle the entire business with greater dispatch and with GREATER ACCURACY than they could acting as separate organizations. Also, under the new arrange-

ment, the expense of handling the business, or, in other words, the OVERHEAD EXPENSE, is reduced materially, and this benefits the customer—YOU—direct, and, last but not least, as a result of the consolidation

WE ARE CONSERVING MAN POWER, STORAGE FACILITIES AND INDIVIDUAL EFFORT TO THE UTMOST

and this is absolutely essential toward WINNING THE WAR. In other words, WE ARE DOING OUR BIT.

THERE WILL BE NO DIFFERENCE

so far as YOU are concerned in the handling of the business except that you will notice a change of firm name, for the same standard of excellence maintained by the TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS will be evident in the goods sent out by PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY.

The former manager of the TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS will be in charge of the retail and MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT of PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY, and will personally look after this business, just as he did in the past, in handling the orders you sent to him as manager of the TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS.

In conclusion, you may rest assured that any business you may favor the consolidated firms will be appreciated and given the very best of attention, and whenever you feel that you have grounds for complaint or wish to offer suggestions, or seek information or advice regarding the planting or cultivation of Field or Garden Seeds, please do not hesitate to write the undersigned.

Yours for A PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS
FUTURE.



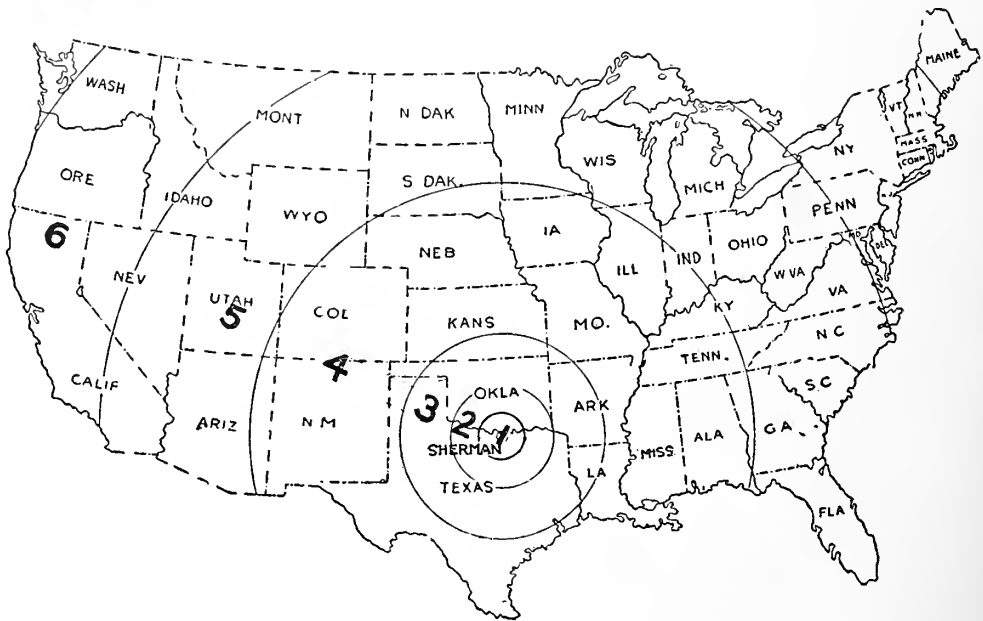
Manager
Mail Order Department,
PITTMAN AND HARRISON COMPANY.
Established 1877.

PARCEL POST

Pounds 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5	1st ZONE		ZONES							
	Local rate	Zone rate 50 mi.	2nd 150 miles	3rd 300 miles	4th 600 miles	5th 1000 miles	6th 1400 miles	7th 1800 miles	8th over 1800 M	
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12	
2	06	06	06	08	11	14	17	21	24	
3	06	07	07	10	15	20	25	31	36	
4	07	07	08	12	19	26	33	41	48	
5	07	08	09	14	23	32	41	51	61	
6	08	10	10	16	27	38	49	61	72	
7	08	11	11	18	31	44	57	71	84	
8	09	12	12	20	35	50	65	81	98	
9	09	13	13	22	39	56	73	91	108	
10	10	14	14	24	43	62	84	107	128	
11	10	15	15	26	47	68	91	115	142	
12	11	16	16	28	50	73	97	123	152	
13	11	17	17	30	55	80	105	131	162	
14	12	18	18	32	59	86	113	141	173	
15	12	19	19	34	63	91	120	151	184	
16	13	20	20	36	67	98	129	161	196	
17	13	21	21	38	71	104	137	171	208	
18	14	22	22	40	75	110	145	181	220	
19	14	23	23	42	79	116	153	191	232	
20	15	24	24	44	83	122	161	201	244	
21	15	25	25	46	87	128	169	211	256	
22	16	26	26	48	91	134	177	221	268	
23	16	27	27	50	95	140	185	231	280	
24	17	28	28	52	99	146	193	241	292	
25	17	29	29	54	103	152	201	251	304	
26	18	30	30	56	107	158	209	261	316	
27	18	31	31	58	111	164	217	271	328	
28	19	32	32	60	115	170	225	281	340	
29	19	33	33	62	119	176	233	291	352	
30	20	34	34	64	123	182	241	301	364	
31	20	35	35	66	127	188	249	311	376	
32	21	36	36	68	131	194	257	321	388	
33	21	37	37	70	135	200	265	331	399	
34	22	38	38	72	139	206	273	341	410	
35	22	39	39	74	143	212	281	351	422	
36	23	40	40	76	147	218	289	361	432	
37	23	41	41	78	151	224	297	371	444	
38	24	42	42	80	155	230	305	381	456	
39	24	43	43	82	159	236	313	391	468	
40	25	44	44	84	163	242	321	401	480	
41	25	45	45	86	167	248	329	411	492	
42	26	46	46	88	171	254	337	421	504	
43	26	47	47	90	175	260	345	431	516	
44	27	48	48	92	179	266	353	441	528	
45	27	49	49	94	183	272	361	451	540	
46	28	50	50	96	187	278	369	461	552	
47	28	51	51	98	191	284	377	471	564	
48	29	52	52	100	195	290	385	481	576	
49	29	53	53	102	199	296	393	491	588	
50	30	54	54	104	203	302	401	501	600	
51	30	55	55	106						
52	31	56	56	108	Parcel post shipments require 1c revenue if the amount of postage is 25c. 2c if over 25c and under 50c and 1c for each additional 25c.					
53	31	57	57	110	NEW WEIGHT LIMIT. Within the local, 1st and 2nd zones the weight limit is now 50 pounds; in the other zones the weight limit is 40 pounds.					
54	32	58	58	112	Weight and weight has been increased to fifty (50) pounds. The unit has been increased to eighty-four (84) inches for combined length and width, girth.					
55	32	59	59	114	For small packages weighing 4 ounces or less a special rate of 1c per 2 ounce or fraction in provided over all zones. A package weighing over 4 ounces and not more than 16 ounces is charged at the "First Pound" rate.					
56	33	60	60	116	Importation of remittances always allowed. It is to the foot of the order as a separate item; this will help to avoid mistakes.					
57	33	61	61	118						
58	34	62	62	120						
59	34	63	63	122						
60	35	64	64	124						
61	35	65	65	126						
62	36	66	66	128						
63	36	67	67	130						
64	37	68	68	132						
65	37	69	69	134						
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Parcel Post Map showing zones from Sherman Texas. You can see what zone you are in on the Map and the rate is found in table above.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa is a seed and plant of peculiar hardness and adaptability, hence will grow and thrive under any reasonable conditions, in almost any climate and any type of soil; but an acid soil should be corrected by the use of lime and ample drainage secured, as standing water is most unfavorable and to be carefully avoided; although it has been heavily flooded in cool weather with no apparent injury. Caution should be used in planting, to purchase seed free from any impurities and as clean land as possible should be used; but once established, a good stand will keep most intruders down. The seed bed should be plowed some months before planting time so it may be firm, and at planting a fine mulch should be made to drill the seed in, about one and one-half inches deep. Have as much moisture stored in the subsoil as possible, so deep taproots may be formed quickly. It is of much importance to secure a strong growth the first year. If irrigated, laterals and borders should be so arranged that quick and even watering is assured. In its after care would urge frequent clipping, as soon as first blossoms show, or sooner. This helps keep down weeds and encourages spreading of the crowns. Any large weeds or grass should be removed at this time, by hand. This labor will be well rewarded by the superior condition of the field. It is to be remembered that in planting Alfalfa, it is a crop that may endure profitably from ten to a hundred years, that it grows stronger and better for from three to five years, and any mistakes in the early stages may require the destruction of the stand just when it should begin to give the best returns. The care of the hay calls for rapid and accurate work. Cutting should begin when small sprouts of new growth begin to show. If they are cut off it is a serious setback to the next crop and late cutting results in a hard, woody hay, with much available protein lost. Most of the curing should be in small shocks or windrows. The modern practice seems to be to bale in the field, just as soon as most of the stems are dry enough to snap. Good judgment must be used to avoid losing leaves, yet not bale with enough moisture to cause excessive heating. The growing of Alfalfa Seed is rapidly being specialized; for so hardy a plant, it is a most coy and uncertain producer of seed, even with the most favorable soil and climatic conditions. The almost rainless summers of West Texas, Arizona and New Mexico usually yield crops of the bright colored, plump seed which commands the best markets, and have an obvious advantage over European grown seed, raised under such different environments and likely to be ill adapted to American use. It should be sown, generally speaking, in February, March and April or September, October and November. Twenty to twenty-five pounds of the best grade of seed should be planted per acre. In order to get an even stand it is advisable to sow one-half of the seed one way across the field and the other half at right angles to first line of sowing. TO SUCCESSFULLY GROW ANY CROP, PLANT FIRST-CLASS SEED.

Inoculate Your Seed With Mulford Culture to Secure Maximum Results

Small Cost; Large Returns; No Trouble; No Labor.

Note accompanying illustration showing the difference in growth between inoculated seed and uninoculated seed.

For sowing Alfalfa we recommend the "Cahoon" or "Cyclone Seed Sower."

"1877 Brand" Extra Fancy.—This is our best grade of domestic alfalfa seed. The very finest quality and thoroughly re-cleaned.

Fancy.—Also of first class quality of domestic alfalfa seed, but not in the same class with our "1877 Brand" seed.

Choice.—A good grade of medium quality seed, containing some dark seeds, but generally gives satisfactory results.

Turkestan Alfalfa (Imported).—Brought from Turkestan, in Asia, where it gets very cold and exceedingly dry during certain periods of the year. In this country Turkestan Alfalfa has withstood a temperature of 25 degrees below zero, without injury. It also withstands severe dry weather, and grows satisfactorily with a minimum supply of water. This alfalfa has a very large root system which draws the water supply from the subsoil. It is said the yield of hay from Turkestan Alfalfa is larger than from domestic, or common alfalfa.

Peruvian Alfalfa

The Peruvian Alfalfa will make one ton more per acre per season than common alfalfa. It grows in cooler weather, starting earlier and growing later. It is equal in every way to the ordinary alfalfa as food for stock, and has absolutely no quality that is objectionable. It will stand wetter soil, and some claim more drouth than the ordinary alfalfa. Peruvian Alfalfa is similar to Arabian Alfalfa; it is extremely tender and generally winter-kills in all except the Southern and Southwestern States. Its quick recovery after cutting and its longer growing season enable more cuttings to be obtained than is possible from ordinary alfalfa. The Peruvian Alfalfa grows taller than the Arabian, but the stems are more woody. We would recommend our customers giving this new variety of alfalfa a thorough trial. Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa.—Is proving of special value in the Southwestern portion of the United States, where winters are mild. It is characterized by its large leaflets and by the hairiness of its stems and leaves, quick recovery after cutting, and its very rapid growth during the growing season, and also by its ability to grow in cooler temperatures than ordinary alfalfa.

Smooth Leaf Peruvian Alfalfa.—About two weeks earlier than common kind; stays green later in fall. Some people prefer this variety of Peruvian Alfalfa to the Hairy.



Inoculated **Not Inoculated**
Does it pay to inoculate your seed? IT SURE DOES.
Mulford's Cultures are described on page 25.

Barley

Barley should be planted at the rate of about two bushels per acre.

Beardless Barley.—The earliest barley known; the straw is about the height of common barley but better and will stand up on any land. On good land it will produce as much as 80 bushels per acre. Sow as early as you can; frost does not hurt it.

Bearded Winter Barley.—Makes excellent winter pasture and yields from 50 to 75 bushels per acre.

Jerusalem Artichokes

Jerusalem Artichokes are very good for feeding farm animals and should be more extensively grown. They are very hardy and thrive in places where other roots would entirely fail. Almost any kind of waste land will grow Jerusalem Artichokes and the persistency with which they remain in the ground makes them most valuable to grow in such places. They are more watery than potatoes, but are richer in protein; their feeding value has been found fully equal to them. Their ability to resist frost without injury adds much to their economic importance, and makes it possible to harvest them with swine or otherwise even after the winter has gone. They yield from two hundred to six hundred bushels per acre. Plant same as potatoes and as early in the spring as ground is in working condition. The tubers, if large, can be cut, but are generally planted whole. Feed from 10 to 15 pounds daily to a mature animal and 2 to 3 pounds to a sheep. They should be sliced when fed to prevent choking, more especially for sheep. Four or five pounds are equal for feeding purposes to 1 pound of corn. Both tops and roots are used for feed.

Broom Corn

Farmers find this a very profitable crop. One acre has produced 500 pounds of brush and nearly 40 bushels of seed. Will grow almost anywhere sorghum will mature satisfactorily. Should be planted and cultivated about the same as sorghum. It should not be mixed with feed crops. Grows from 8 to 10 feet high. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart and thin 3 to 6 inches apart in rows. 5 to 8 pounds of seed will plant an acre.

Standard or Tall Evergreen.—This variety grows 8 to 10 feet tall, stands up well and is free from crooked straw. The fibre is long and of a rich dark green color, and always commands the highest price when placed on the market.

Dwarf.—The stalk of this variety is decidedly dwarf, only grows 4 to 5 feet high, but makes long, smooth, bright straw, and is a heavy yielder, which makes it desirable as a market crop.

Buckwheat

Sow about 25 pounds per acre.

Silver Hull.—A great improvement over the original, old sort, yielding nearly double the quantity per acre, blooming longer and maturing sooner. Grains are a beautiful light gray color, have thin husks and less prominent corners than those of the other sort. The flour is of good quality and very nutritious.

Japanese.—Has been raised in this State with good results. It is early and very productive. The rich, dark brown kernels are twice the size of those of Silver Hull and yield a superior flour. The plants are of branching character and the stiff straw stands up well.

OUR BUSINESS POLICY

It is our desire to serve you well; not merely to sell you seeds, but sell you FIRST CLASS SEEDS—not only this season, but next season, and the next; and as long as you need and buy seeds.

Although we handle practically everything in the grain and seed line, we specialize in seeds that will give the best results in this section. We can supply commercial grades of seeds, or re-cleaned selected tested seeds, but we do not exploit any wonders, make exaggerated claims, or recommend anything to our customers unless we felt reasonably sure same would succeed in his section, under proper climatic conditions, cultivation, etc.

Seed Testing

To insure our customers as much as possible from purchasing seed of low vitality, we are constantly testing various varieties of seeds—both field and garden—using for the purpose modern electric testing and germinating machines. As a result of our efforts along this line, we are in a position to detect inferior goods and eliminate the seed from our stock. Any lot, or lots, of seed failing to meet the requirements, and which we have reason to believe would not give entire satisfaction, are immediately removed from stock and not offered to our customers. Many Seedsmen do not consider that work of this nature is worth while, but when we consider we are here to give value received and cannot do so unless we put out high grade goods, we figure that this work is more than justified, and, in the long run, we are more than repaid, for it means "satisfied customers."

Recleaning

In catering to both, wholesale and retail trade, we naturally have orders for large quantities of seed just as it comes from the thresher, but for the benefit of our customers and especially the retail trade, who desire "The Best," we have equipped our business with the most modern seed cleaning, grading and Cotton Seed culling machinery possible to secure. All seeds put out by us, under our trade-mark "1877 BRAND," are re-cleaned seeds. A planter in buying seed for planting purposes should never consider anything but this grade of seed. As a general proposition, the difference in the cost price between thresher run and re-cleaned seed, is but a few cents per bushel, or per cwt., as the case may be, but as he gets nothing but the heaviest, soundest seeds—not dirt, trash, chaff, light, immature seeds, etc., you can readily understand that a few cents per bushel invested to secure such a grade of planting seed means a difference of dollars when the crop is harvested. We exercise particular care in the recleaning of all seed stocks, and whenever you order "1877 BRAND SEEDS"—either Field or Garden—you may rest assured that you will receive the best and cleanest planting seed possible to secure.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

Sow six to ten pounds of seed per acre in drills, and from 100 to 150 pounds per acre broadcast



Japanese Ribbon Cane

Crookneck Ribbon Cane.—Planted principally to make syrup and has given the very best of satisfaction to those who have planted it for this purpose. It is usually planted in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, using from 6 to 10 pound of seed per acre. Grows from 10 to 15 feet high. In the past year or two the farmers of Texas have gone into building silos very extensively. Is one of the best crops that can be grown to use as ensilage on account of the enormous yield it makes per acre.

Japanese Ribbon Cane.—This is a large, stocky and vigorous variety, maturing in 120 to 125 days. It sends up two to four stalks, which reach a height of 8 to 14 feet. The stalk is as large or larger than Crookneck, and in quality it compares equally well to Crookneck—to either of which all Sorghum can be compared in regard to sweetness. The seeds are plump, slightly larger than Sumac, and when hulls are removed seeds appear to be a dull reddish-brown color; after the threshing process, are almost totally enclosed in a bluntly pointed, glistening red glume; heads are long and medium loose. This variety was lately introduced into Texas, where fields last year produced 350 gallons of the very best quality of syrup to the acre. The syrup is lighter in color and milder in taste than that of Sumac, Orange or Amber. Makes the very finest kind of silage.

Straighthead Ribbon Cane.—Grows very similar to the Crookneck variety except that it has a straight head. Is first class to use for ensilage, also for syrup.

Early Amber Cane.—This variety is very popular and is largely used to sow for forage. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the finest quality and it produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows 10 or 12 feet high.

Orange Cane.—This variety is a little later than the Amber Cane and is also much used for forage and making syrup.

Red Top Cane.—This variety is planted extensively all over Texas. The seed is smaller than the Amber and Orange, makes the very finest of fodder and is in very heavy demand.

Schrock Kafir Sorghum.—This is a comparatively new grain, which was originated in Oklahoma. It is claimed to be one of the finest of the sorghums for forage and ensilage, as it is quite sweet and grows an abundance of broad, long leaves. It is a wonderful grain to stool out, not unusual for one seed to send up six to ten stalks, each making a fine head of large, light brown grains, which make excellent stock and poultry food. One of the best drought resisters of the sorghum family. Drill at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre.



Early Amber Cane

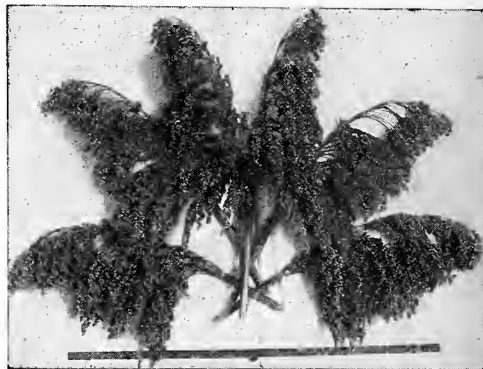
OUR RECLEANED SEEDS—CHEAPER IN THE LONG RUN

Sample Envelopes

In buying seeds and grain, a dealer always wants to see a sample of the stuff he is about to bid on. Mailing samples of Seeds in flimsy paper bags or ordinary envelopes is very unsatisfactory for such practice usually results in the sample reaching destination in bad condition—most of it lost, etc. Use a regular SAMPLE ENVELOPE when you are trying to sell your goods. It will help you make the sale. We handle the Spears Safety Sample Envelope, in various sizes. They cost but little, and are a good investment. Every farmer should keep a few of them handy. See price list.



Field of White Milo Maize



Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

These are used principally for grain, although the leaves are also largely used for forage. The stalk does not contain much sugar like Saccharine Sorghums such as Amber and Orange Cane. All are being used to good advantage for ensilage purposes. The severe drouth of 1913 taught the planters of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas the merits and value of Non-Saccharine Sorghums. They have produced excellent results despite the scant rainfall, where corn made a failure. More of the Non-Saccharine Sorghums will be planted during the coming seasons than ever before, as planters can insure a supply of grain for feed, in addition to the forage value of the leaves.

Feterita.—Feterita, which was first introduced in this country from Egypt in 1906, is a cross between Durra and Kafir Corn. Samples were secured by the United States Department of Agriculture and tests were made at the Experiment Stations in Texas and Oklahoma. It has proven itself one of the most wonderful drouth resisting plants that can be grown in the Southwest. The past three years have seen it planted beside other forage crops and in every instance it has outgrown and yielded more per acre than any of the others. Last year Feterita produced excellent crops wherever it was grown. In some instances, where there was practically no moisture whatever after planting, there were crops of from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. The seeds are a bluish white and are somewhat flattened. The average height of Feterita is from six to seven feet. The grains are large and soft. Under normal conditions a yield as high as 100 bushels is recorded. Seven heads to the plant are not unusual for Feterita. For the best results Feterita should be sown in rows three feet apart, using from five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat.—This grain grows something like Broom Corn. It stools out from the root, making from three to six stalks. It has been planted in almost every section of Texas and has produced splendid crops. It is very productive, making an enormous yield of grain and fodder, and has given great satisfaction to every grower. Shallu or Egyptian Wheat should be sown in drills three feet apart, using from five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

Hegari.—This is a new grain or forage crop and is a cross between White Kafir and Feterita. It is more desirable for forage than either and the bad qualities of both have been eliminated; when ripe Feterita shatters out, while Hegari will not. It is dwarf in habit of growth, and the compact heads of large white grain make it very attractive. The stalks contain more saccharine matter than Feterita and Kafir, which makes it better for stock feeding and for filling silos. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

White Milo Maize.—This new grain, which was introduced about four years ago, is gaining a wonderful reputation for a drouth resister and as a forage crop; it is very desirable for ensilage, also makes an enormous yield of heads.

Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize.—This is one of the most popular varieties of non-saccharine sorghums grown in Texas. Immense quantities are grown in the Panhandle and in the Southwestern portion of the state. It is being planted more and more in the black land belt and is becoming more popular every year, is very productive and makes an enormous amount of the finest kind of grain which is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow in rows three feet apart, five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

Extra Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize.—This is the same as the Dwarf, only it does not grow quite as tall. Has the good qualities of the Dwarf.

White Kafir Corn.—It grows from four to five feet high, making straight, upright growth, has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making an excellent fodder either green or dried for cattle and horses. The heads make the finest kind of feed. Sow in rows three feet apart, five to ten pounds of seed per acre. For fodder, sow one bushel per acre broadcast.



One Plant of Hegari

Red Kafir Corn.—It grows taller than the White. The seed is red and smaller than that of the white variety and rather hard and brittle. Claimed to be a little earlier and that it will do better on poor land than the white. Both grain and fodder are excellent, the whole stalk tender to the full maturity of the seed. Possesses the quality that all the tribe possesses, of waiting for rain without any loss of capacity or yield.

SEED CORN

Cheap, poorly selected seed never produces anything but a crop of inferior quality. This is true of all things, but especially applies to seed corn. Corn is one of our most important crops, and nothing should be left undone to insure maximum results. First of all, first class seed should be used, and only seed of such varieties as have been found from experience to be best adapted to the south should be planted. We handle all varieties of Texas grown, Southern grown and Northern grown, seed corn that have proven conclusively that they are adapted to our conditions. On account of the peculiar seasons characteristic of the south, very often Northern grown corn will produce a crop when our native grown corn fails, and vice versa; therefore, many farmers make a practice of planting some of each—Texas, Southern and Northern grown corn—so that in the event the season should not be right for one, one of the other varieties (or both), might make a crop. Although we handle, as above stated, all kinds of seed corn, we specialize in FERGUSON YELLOW DENT—CHISHOLM—SURCROPPER—the most popular varieties of corn in the south. We are very careful in selecting corn for seed stocks, and only purchase and use first class corn. We purchase all corn in the ear, then select, shuck, nub and shell the corn in our own plant, after which it is graded, the largest, plumpest kernels being used entirely for our SELECTED SEED CORN.

Texas Grown Surcopper

White.—On account of its ability to make a crop, in spite of dry weather and adverse conditions, it is extremely popular with all corn growers. This corn does equally well when planted late or early. During 1917 a field of corn (Surcopper) was planted on the Texas Seed Breeding Farm place, and in spite of a long continued dry period that summer, and the further fact that the corn was greatly weakened by a destructive hail in the Spring, the Surcopper of the March planting made a crop of exceptionally well developed and well filled, sound, smooth ears of corn. A field of it planted on June 23rd made over 25 bushels to the acre. It is truly a remarkable variety and seems to thrive on both poor land and rich, during dry weather and wet weather, and when planted early or late. Surcopper makes a medium height; strong, stocky stalk; a medium sized ear, with very broad, wedge shaped kernel—about 82 to 85 per cent grain. Fields of Surcopper usually contain remarkably few barren stalks, a large percentage of stalks bearing two good ears.

Ferguson Yellow Dent

It is the general opinion of those who know that this is the best yellow corn known to the farmers in the southwest. It is claimed that you will find less smut, fewer rotten, spotted ears and less imperfect development in a field of FERGUSON YELLOW DENT than any other corn. It is medium early, reaching maturity considerably in advance of the ordinary varieties grown in the southwest. It makes a strong, stocky stalk, which stands up remarkably well in stormy weather. It is a beautiful corn, with medium sized ears, 80 to 87 per cent grain, and full, deep golden grains, rigidly set on a firm cob. A large percentage of the stalks have two ears.

Mammoth Yellow.—A fine variety of corn for the southern planter. Has a large, deep grain; good sized ear. If you have never grown this variety, we would suggest that you give it a trial.

Strawberry.—A very popular corn. Always does well in Texas. Large ears, strawberry colored kernels, with a red cob.



Surcopper Corn—All its name implies

Bloody Butcher.—Dark red kernel; white cob. Will succeed anywhere any other corn will grow.

Prolific.—Practically every Seed House carries Prolific Corn. Most of them list it under different names, such as Thompson's Prolific, Marshall's Prolific, etc. However, the true type of Prolific Corn is a very heavy yielder, as the name implies, and it is a good drouth resister. Under favorable conditions it has been known to yield 3 to 5 ears per stalk; medium sized ears, with a medium size grain. It is very popular. In spite of the fact that, as above stated, it is known under various names, the word Prolific is its true name, regardless of any prefix.



Chisholm Corn, with photo of Mr. Chisholm, the originator.

Texas Grown Seed Corn--Chisholm

White-Red Cob.—A variety that can be depended upon to make a good crop, under reasonable conditions, wherever and whenever it is planted. Chisholm Corn is a medium early variety, a little later than 'Surcropper', but maturing about the same time as Ferguson Yellow Dent. The stalks are strong, stocky, medium height, and the ears are medium sized, well shaped, and frequently there are two to the stalk. The cob is a deep red color. The grains are broad, deep and of a rich, clean, creamy-white color. A good milling corn. Makes the finest of meal.

Mammoth White (Red Cob).—A very fine corn. Large ears. Grains deep, white and thick. Sure to please. See price list.

Mammoth White (White Cob).—Same as above, except difference in color of cob. See price list.

Mexican June.—Everybody is familiar with this popular variety. Planted extensively during May, June and July. Stands dry weather extremely well, and makes a splendid yield with a moderate amount of moisture. It is used a great deal for roasting ears.

Tuxpan.—Came originally from Tuxpan, Mexico. After several years improvement the cob has been lengthened and the grain made deeper. A good drought resister, and also possesses weevil resisting qualities. The corn is not so hard that it must be ground to feed. A good variety for early or late planting.

Southern Grown

Tenn. White (Red Cob).—A good yielder and especially adapted to bottom land. Large stalks and tall growing, bearing from one to two large, well filled ears. Large grains on a medium sized cob.

Hickory King.—"Nearly all corn and no cob," some folks say about it. It is early. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, and one stalk usually bears 2 to 4 ears, making it very productive. Makes a beautiful roasting ear, and is a fine milling corn. Don't fail to plant some HICKORY KING.

White Mogul Tuxpan.—See description of "Tuxpan" under Texas Grown Corn.

Mexican June.—See description of "Mexican June" under Texas Grown Corn.

White Pearl.—Largely used for roasting ears, as well as for field purposes. Ears are a little larger and smoother than Silver Mine.

Prolific.—See description of "Prolific" under Texas Grown Corn.

Mammoth White.—See description of "Mammoth White" under Texas Grown Corn.

Mammoth Yellow.—See description of "Mammoth Yellow" under Texas Grown Corn.

Strawberry.—See description of "Strawberry" under Texas Grown Corn.

Bloody Butcher.—See description of "Bloody Butcher" under Texas Grown Corn.

Gold Mine.—Combines the good qualities of all the yellow dent varieties. Kernels are very long, which, combined with a cob of medium size, makes it a very heavy yielder. Grains are bright yellow in color.

Squaw.—This variety of corn was originated in Oklahoma. It is a great drought resister. The grains present a combination of colors, most of them being blue and white. Ears are 10 to 12 inches long. Plant any time from March to August.

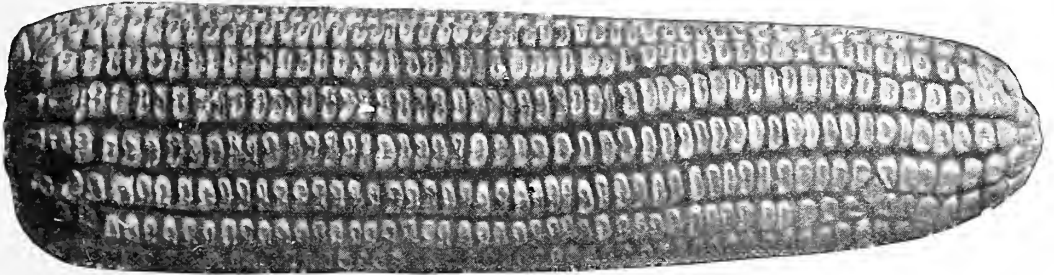
Seed Corn continued on next page

Eat Lots of Corn Bread

SEED CORN IN THE EAR

Many farmers like to buy their Seed Corn in the ear and shell it themselves. To accommodate those of our customers desiring to purchase their Seed Corn in this manner, we are going to pick out a limited quantity of good, sound ears of corn of each variety of our first class Seed Corn, shuck it and pack it in crates. At the present writing we have not decided definitely just how we will handle this, but our idea is to pack the selected ears, one hundred ears to the crate. Price list inclosed with this catalog will give further details.

Northern Grown Seed Corn



Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn

St. Charles White (Red Cob).—A pure white corn, with a red cob; ears large and moderately rough; deep grains. Stalks very leafy and heavy, and will produce enormous yields of corn.

Boone County White.—A very large white corn; ears well filled out at both ends; ears 9 to 11 inches long. Grains very deep and a little rough. Medium sized white cob.

Sliver Mine.—A deep grained, pure white, rough topped corn, with a small white cob. Ears run from 9 to 12 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels set solidly on ears well filled out at butt and tip. This is a drouth resisting variety. Stalks medium height, very leafy, frequently bearing two ears.

Gold Mine.—See description of "Gold Mine" under Southern Grown Corn.

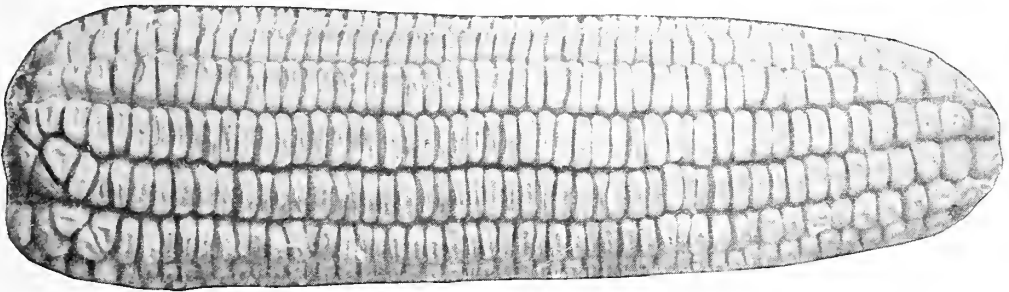
Reid's Yellow Dent.—A deep yellow corn, with a lighter tip. Grain very deep and closely packed. Butt

and tip almost entirely covered over. Slightly rough with grains dented on top. Leaves and stalks make fine ensilage and fodder.

Leaming.—Stalks are of good height; very leafy with broad blades, making splendid Silage or Fodder Corn. Well filled ears, averaging about 10 inches in length. Color, beautiful golden yellow.

Pride of the North.—Yellow grains; bright red cob. Ears medium size with deep kernels. Many stalks bear two good ears.

Calico.—A peculiarly colored corn, obtained by breeding together strong, vigorous red, white and yellow types of rich feeding stock, producing a kernel showing stripes of the three colors. Ears large; deep grains and a small cob, 9 to 12 inches in length, and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Does well in the South.



Boone County White Seed Corn

"MONOGRAM BRAND"—The familiar trade-mark of the TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS—you know what the name signified—that when you ordered "MONOGRAM BRAND" Seeds you would get, under this trade-mark, the very best, fresh, recleaned seeds, the kind that produced the best crops.

"1877 BRAND"—The firm of PITTMAN & HARRISON COMPANY was established in 1877. Later on, as the business grew, it was found necessary to apply a distinctive trade-mark to their various grades of seeds. The trade-mark "1877 BRAND" was picked to designate their extra fancy and select goods. A more eloquent trade-mark can not be conceived.

From now on the label "MONOGRAM BRAND" will be discontinued, but it is fittingly replaced by our "1877 BRAND." The change is in name only, for the quality of goods that will be sold under this label will remain the same as when sold as "MONOGRAM BRAND" seeds.

"1877 Brand" Seeds are the Cream of the Crop.

COTTON SEED

PITTMAN & HARRISON

COMPANY HIGH GRADE

CULLED

COTTON SEED

FOR

PARTICULAR PLANTERS



Field of Webb Cotton showing storm proofness. Photographed November 1.

We are always in close touch with the principal Cotton growers, and by reason of this fact we usually are in a position, early in the season, to secure our stocks of Cotton Seed from the best and purest crops. We clean and cull every pound of our high grade planting seed in our own plant, putting it through the most modern and efficient culling machines, and, as we exercise extra care in the selection and purchasing of Cotton Seed to be prepared for planting, together with the careful and thorough culling we give it, the finished product is "Quality Seeds"—THE KIND THAT PLEASES. A great deal of our Cotton Seed is grown for us every year, under contract, by the most prominent farmers in Grayson County and adjacent territory, from the purest seed, of various varieties, which we furnish.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

During the past there has been a law covering the shipment of local shipments of Cotton Seed, called the "Planting Seed law," which provided that Cotton Seed, when shipped for planting purposes, should be transported at a lower freight rate than the regular third class freight rate, but, in order to avail himself of this low rate, a customer must pay the freight at point of shipment. When the freight was not prepaid and the Cotton Seed billed as third class freight, the freight charges were over twice as much as when the freight was prepaid; in other words, by prepaying the freight a customer saved himself a nice sum of money on his Cotton Seed orders. We have been unable to ascertain definitely whether or not this planting Seed rate will apply this year, but we believe it will. This is to advise you that all orders for local shipments of Cotton Seed to be shipped to Texas points (this law only applies on shipments moving within the state of Texas) must be accompanied by a sufficient amount to prepay freight charges from Sherman to destination. Failure to do this will result in your order being delayed, for we cannot undertake to prepay the freight for all of our customers, for it causes a great deal of bookkeeping, correspondence, etc., with which we could not be burdened. Before ordering your Cotton Seed, you should ascertain from the railway agent at the point to which you intend having the Seed shipped, what the freight charges will be, including war tax, and add the amount to your remittance. So far as we know, the express companies do not require prepayment of charges. **IF YOU ORDER COTTON SEED TO BE SHIPPED TO A TEXAS POINT DON'T FAIL TO SEND ENOUGH MONEY TO PREPAY THE FREIGHT. IF YOU DON'T, WE WILL HOLD UP YOUR ORDER UNTIL WE DO GET THE MONEY FROM YOU.**

Early Webb

Earliest, heaviest yielding, largest per cent of lint; easiest to pick of all big boll cottons. Has as good staple as Rowden. A big boll, 5 lock variety, resembling Mebane Triumph in appearance of bolls and habits of fruiting. Very attractive bolls. Begins setting fruiting very early and continues rapidly through the season. It is ready to pick sometimes before all other cottons of its class. This cotton yields around 38 per cent lint; seeds are small and gin very close. Cotton buyers pay premium for WEBB COTTON. It is the consensus of opinion of those who have tried WEBB Cotton that it is THE COTTON. We believe it to be the best all round variety we handle, or ever handled, and we recommend it highly.

Rowden Big Ball

A 5 lock, big boll variety. It has the reputation of being a great "Poor Land Cotton." Very productive, and very popular all through the Cotton Belt.

Mebane Triumph

This well known and established Cotton needs no introduction. This variety is characterized by a medium-sized low limbing stalk, with short joints and a "Cedar Bush" form; large bolls. Yields around 40% average lint. Medium early, heavy fruiting. A 5 lock cotton.



Mebane Triumph, a Heavy Yields

COTTONSEED—Continued

Lone Star

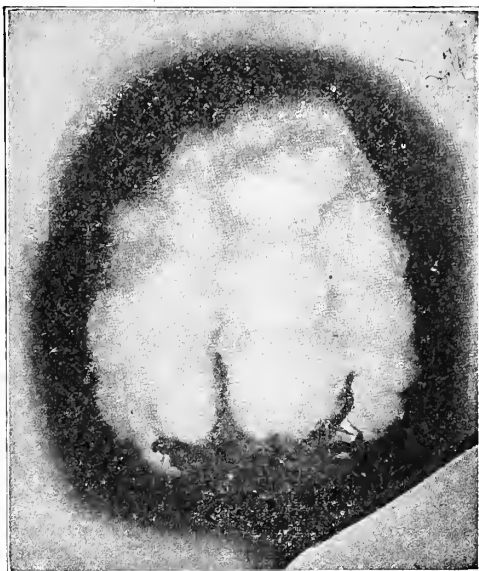
A very large boll, 5 lock variety; heavy fruiting, and perhaps the most storm-proof variety yet introduced. Staple is longer and stronger than Mebane or Rowden, and is credited with being a high linting cotton. Gaining in popularity each year. We believe you would be pleased with this cotton.

Chisholm Prolific

A big boll cotton, originated and improved by a Grayson County farmer. Very similar to Mebane in appearance and growth, but earlier and yields a larger per cent of lint. A heavy fruiting variety. Chisholm Prolific is a splendid variety and you will make no mistake in planting it.

Long Staple

(Snow Flake).—Produced on the moist, rich bottom lands of the Red River Valley. Staple is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. Plant is tall and usually of a semi-cluster shape. Many long staple cottons have bolls that are small and hard to pick. The bolls of the "Snow Flake" are the largest of the long staple varieties and as large as the medium sized bolls of the short staple, and, therefore, are easy to pick.



Lone Star—A high linting cotton

BAGS AND TWINE

We can furnish all kinds of burlap and seamless grain and seed bags, both new and second-hand, sacking and binder twine, hay ties, etc., in any quantity desired.



Chisholm Prolific Cotton—Big boll, heavy yielding variety

**P. & H.
CULLED
COTTON
SEED FOR
PLANTING
WILL GIVE
YOU
INCREASED
YIELDS.**

**Order now and
be sure of
our seed for
spring
planting.**

Plant Time-Tried, Sensible Varieties

To secure the best returns from your labor, give preference to standard varieties of seeds and avoid unnecessary experimentation. Avoid giving valuable space to novelties. Also, to prevent waste of seed, carefully follow directions governing time and method of planting.

Canada Field Peas

A small field pea, resembling an early garden pea. The plant is not so resistant to hot weather as the cow pea, but very resistant to cold weather. They may be planted in the south any time from September until March. Sow them alone, broadcast, at the rate of a bushel to bushel and a half per acre. Especially valuable for poultry and pigeon feeding. Will afford fine grazing within 90 days from sowing, or will produce a valuable crop of hay. When hay is desired the vines are generally cut when the pods are about half grown. They are also good for table use and can be used for this until you cut the crop.

Tepary Beans

Known as "The Dry Land Navy Bean." Grown by the Indians in Arizona for hundreds of years and is acclimated to dry conditions; will make a crop with very little moisture. The beans look like ordinary white navy beans, but are a trifle smaller, and slightly flattened. They stay green throughout dry weather. They are a bush bean. Fifteen to twenty pounds will plant an acre. Farmers in the Rio Grande Valley have been raising these beans successfully for two years. For table use you can find nothing better. Many people do not know how to properly prepare and cook the beans. One method which is very satisfactory is to parboil the beans for twenty minutes, using a little cooking soda in the water, after which they should be washed well and boiled in fresh water until done. Neither salt nor grease should be used until the beans are well done, because either of them will cause the skins of the beans to harden and toughen. We have before us a clipping from the Dallas News, dated Denison, Texas,

April 11th, 1918, quoting a letter from a Grayson County farmer regarding his experience with Tepary Beans. This farmer planted ten acres of ordinary sandy land last season in the white variety of Tepary Beans, and grew 157 bushels. Three acres of the best land yielded 25 bushels per acre. The Tepary Beans matured during the hottest and driest weather. A part of the crop was planted about the middle of April, some were planted about the first of July on land from which had been dug Irish potatoes. Most of the land planted to this bean was the poorest land on his farm. He gathered them in September and they were easily handled. Altho many of the pods had been dry for about two months very little of the seed was lost in handling, which indicates that they do not shell out to any great extent. After your spring garden has matured, Tepary Beans could be planted, giving you an ample supply of beans during the winter, also plenty of hay for your stock. They make fine chicken feed when ground or cracked.

Velvet Beans (Early Speckled)

Makes a rapid growth and forms a dense mass of foliage. Makes a splendid fertilizer and lots of feed.

Pinto, or Mexican Speckled Beans

A most delicious table bean. Delightfully flavored. Cook as you would Tepary Beans (see Tepary Beans). They are good served straight, or with tomato sauce; chili sauce; chili con carne, etc.



Soy Beans (Mammoth Yellow)

The most popular of all Soy Beans. It is the largest growing variety—attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet—of all the Soy Beans. They thrive on most any kind of soil, and make a splendid and very profitable, summer forage crop. They are very fine for table use, both shelled and when green, as you would English Peas, or permitted to stay on the stalk until they mature and then put away for winter use. As they contain more protein than Cow Peas, or Velvet Beans, Soy Beans make a very valuable hay crop. Unlike Cow Peas, Soy Beans mature all the pods at the same time. One bushel of Soy Beans planted 2 to 3 inches apart in drills 30 to 36 inches apart will plant 2 to 3 acres. If sown broadcast from 60 to 70 pounds per acre should be used. Planting in drills is recommended, as this will enable the field to be cultivated, which is necessary in case of weeds. An occasional Soy Bean planted with ensilage corn adds greatly to its feeding value. Oil Mill men in the Southern States have tried them out, the result being they found them very valuable, as the oil from SOY BEANS is of a very fine quality, and from a commercial standpoint Soy Beans occupy a prominent position, and will increase in popularity as soon as their merit becomes generally known.

A Recipe for Cooking Soy Beans

The strong flavor of the bean can be overcome by soaking over night in water (3 or 4 quarts of water to cup of beans.) Hot water should be put in a large vessel, and suspend the beans in a bag just below the surface of the water, to allow free diffusion of the substances out of the beans. The water should be changed in the morning and the beans boiled for 15 to 20 minutes with a teaspoonful of soda in the water. The soda water should be poured off and the beans can then be boiled or baked in the ordinary way. Without the soda they remain rather tough and rubber-like.

FIELD PEAS

Improve your land by growing Cow Peas. They enrich poor land. Make rich land more productive. They make one of the largest and most nutritious forage crops grown. When grown for hay they are very valuable and yield immense quantities of feed. For ensilage they have no equal.

Whippoorwill Peas.—The old reliable kind. Make a good growth of vine which is easily cut and cured as dry hay.

Mixed Peas.—Many seasons a crop of mixed peas, consisting of Whips, Clays, etc., is produced, and the mixed variety is just as good as any for forage, etc. Many people prefer to plant Mixed Peas.

Clay Peas.—Medium sized and cream, or clay color. Vines grow long and are very leafy. Mature medium late.

Wonderful or Unknown Peas.—On account of the great growth of vines, this variety is especially valuable. Matures late and requires a full season to give best results.

Red Rippers Peas.—One of the most prolific varieties of Cow Peas. Vines grow long; makes an abundance of hay.

New Eras.—It is a bush pea, and stands erect. Matures about two weeks earlier than the Whippoorwill. Peas are small and require only about 50 to 60 pounds to plant an acre. This is one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation.

Black Stock Peas.—A very popular variety.

Brabham Peas.—One of the best and most productive in growth and yield of shelled peas. It is a small, hard, speckled pea, about the size of the Iron and New Era. Will make two crops.

Iron Peas.—Sometimes called Grey Goose. Gives splendid results.

Grolt Peas.—A fine new variety; early maturing. Resembles New Era in appearance and size of seed, but makes a larger growth. A heavy yielding variety.

Black Eye Peas.—Always a ready sale for the peas; vines furnish excellent forage. No need to tell you about this well known and popular pea.

White Cream or Lady Peas.—Fine for table use and a great soil enricher. Peas small in size. Very prolific. Better to eat than Black Eyes.

Purple Hull Cream Peas.—Fine for table use or stock. A variety of Cream Pea, the hull of which turns purple when the pea reaches maturity.

Brown Crowder Peas.—A native of Texas. Very prolific and an excellent variety for table use.

Brown Eye Crowder Peas.—About the same kind of peas as the Brown Crowder, with the exception that it has a brown eye.



Pink Eye Crowder Peas.—Another species of the "Crowder Family." Has the "Pink Eye."

Black Crowder Peas.—Practically the same as other members of the Crowder Pea class, except is black in color.

**INOCULATE PEAS AND OTHER
LEGUMES WITH MULFORD CULTURE**

Sowing Cow Peas With Soy Beans, Kaffir Corn

Cow Peas are frequently sown with Kaffir Corn, Sorghum, Soy Beans or Corn in order to furnish some support and enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. Soy Beans should be sown at the rate of about one-half bushel to one bushel of Cow Peas. When Kaffir Corn or Sorghum is sown with Cow Peas it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir Corn or Sorghum with one bushel of Cow Peas to the acre. Sowing of Cow Peas and German Millet for a hay crop has been very satisfactory. Wherever this Feed is used it is very much liked. The New Era and Whippoorwill Peas are the best kinds for sowing with German Millet. The crop should be cut when the Millet is ready; the Peas will have reached the dough state by that time and make an excellent combination of heavy yielding and very nutritious feed. Ordinarily Cow Peas should be sown in May, June or July at the rate of from one to one-half bushel per acre.

Testimonials

WE HAVE in our office scores of UNSOLICITED letters from customers, telling us of splendid results obtained from using our seeds, and thanking us for prompt and courteous treatment always accorded them, etc. Lack of space, however, prohibits us from publishing these letters of appreciation, and, as we can not print them all, and, further, as a progressive man very seldom allows himself to be influenced by such letters in making his purchases, we decided not to print a single testimonial. We have "DELIVERED THE GOODS" in the past, and will continue to do so, and as MERIT counts and sells goods, and not these letters, we do not believe you will be prejudiced against us because we failed to follow an old custom and print a lot of letters. If you do not agree with us, please let us hear from you, and next year we will get back in the rut.

CLOVERS

Sweet Clover, White Blossom.—Resembles alfalfa in appearance, habits of growth and in food contents. Fine for feeding bees. It thrives in a variety of soils, growing well in almost pure sand, in silt, loam, and hard, rocky and decidedly poor clay soil. Also does well on hills, bottom lands, in well drained and in wet soils; in alkaline and non-alkaline soils. It adapts itself to almost all conditions of climates. Used for hay, pasture and green manure, as well as for fertilizing and renovating old and poor soils. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry relish Sweet Clover. It may be killed when desired by mowing when in bloom. If left to mature, it reseeds itself from year to year, as long as wanted, with no re-sowing, although it may be pastured. The seed bed should be well prepared and very firm. A good place to sow it is on ground such as corn stubble, that does not require ploughing, depending on a disk or harrow to cover the seed. Some people sow it with Spring Oats. It is sown in spring or fall. Sow 20 to 25 pounds of hulled seed, or 25 to 30 pounds of unhulled seed per acre.

Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom.—Same as White Blossom, except has a yellow flower

Crimson Clover.—We believe this to be the best "all around" soil builder you can select. A good crop of it plowed under is equal to many loads of rich manure per acre. Sow it in the cotton middles at the last working, or after picking and you will be surprised at the returns it will give you in dollars and cents. It is claimed Crimson Clover will yield ten to fifteen tons of green feed per acre, two or three tons of hay and it is worth \$20.00 to \$30.00 per acre as a fertilizing crop alone. The seed bed should be firm, moist and well settled. If planted on stubble land you should break the land a month or six weeks before planting. Keep the land well disked and harrowed, thus keeping it in good shape and moist. Deep sandy land should be plowed not over five or six inches deep. It is considered best to sow after a rain. It is also possible to seed the crop in dry ground and get a good stand from rains which come later. Sowing Crimson Clover on corn lands greatly increases the yield of corn. We quote Prof. A. H. Leidigh of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. "The Crimson Clover plant is sown in the fall. It is used as a winter cover crop for orchards and fields in the South. When so used it protects the land from washing, enriches the soil and produces a crop to plow under for manure. It is of value for hay and pasture. Our open winters allow Crimson Clover to make growth during nearly every month. It thus uses the land at a time when it is not occupied by other crops. Corn or cotton seeded on the same land in the spring will make a much better growth because of the fertility added and stored up by the clover. Its use is only advised in those parts of Texas

where fall or winter rainfall occurs." Sow 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre.

White Clover.—Its main use is for pasture and lawn mixtures. A small proportion of White Clover in a permanent pasture often fills up many a bare spot and produces valuable grazing for all kinds of stock. Will reseed itself from year to year. However, during extremely hot weather, and dry midsummer, it disappears, but quickly revives on return of seasonable weather, and rains in early autumn, thus furnishing abundant fall pasturage. Sow about 10 pounds per acre when planted by itself, or half the amount when planted with other grasses.

Red Clover.—Not sown extensively in the South, but does well in some sections. It makes both a hay and a pasture crop. Being a nitrogen gathering plant, it is a splendid soil improver. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of from 10 to 20 pounds per acre. For best results it is necessary to have a fine seed bed, reasonably firm.

Mammoth Red Clover.—The same as Red Clover, except, as the name implies, it is a larger type, and matures later.

Alsike.—Also known as Swedish Clover. Best adapted to a cool humid climate and does especially well in deep, moist clay loam soil. It will succeed on soils too wet or too poor in humus for Red Clover. It may be planted alone, or with small grain crops. If planted alone use 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre, or 4 or 5 pounds in mixtures. Alsike is harder than Red Clover.



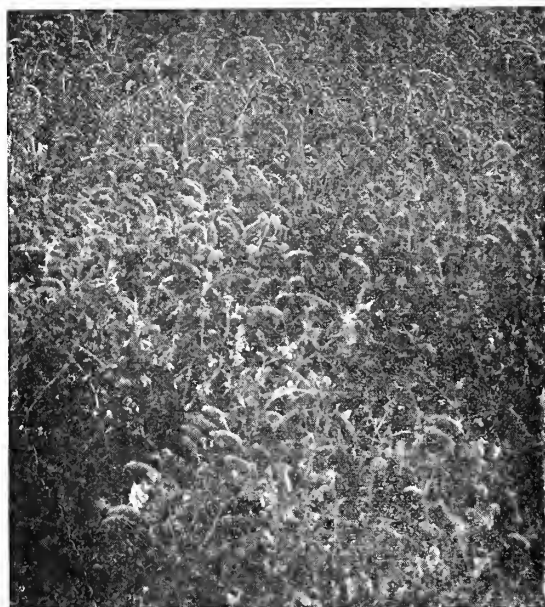
Recleaned Burr Clover Seed

Burr Clover.—There are two kinds of Burr Clover—the Southern or Spotted Leaf, and the California. Many people prefer one variety to the other, and vice versa. Based on our experience we can see but little difference, therefore do not recommend one variety over the other. The chief reason for using Burr Clover is for the inoculating, and soil improving features, and as both varieties possess this quality, it makes little difference which kind is planted. Burr Clover, like other legumes, has the ability to gather nitrogen from the air, and put it in the soil, by means of nodules on the clover roots. The tubercles, or nodules, on the clover roots may be compared to fertilizer factories, which gather from the free and unlimited supply of atmospheric nitrogen, and manufacture it into plant food. By the use of Burr Clover the farmer's bill for commercial fertilizer may be greatly reduced. Being an annual, Burr Clover reseeds itself from year to year, yet it is easy to control. It is an excellent pasture crop for all kinds of live stock. When used as a pasture crop it should be grown in combination with some of the warm weather plants, Bermuda Grass or Lespedeza. The Burr Clover comes up in the fall and is well established when the summer crops are killed by frost. It grows all winter until long after the summer crops are well established, reseeds itself and dies down in May to come again in the fall. A great many people order Burr, Clover "Hulled" not knowing that the hull, or "Burr" is as important as the seed itself, for it is the Burr that inoculates the seed. When planted on Bermuda sod, the seed should be sowed late in summer (August to October) at the rate of 4 to 6 bushels per acre, for a good stand, or 3 to 4 bushels per acre for a scattering stand, which will thicken up next fall. When planted in cotton 3 to 4 bushels per acre is required. When planted for hay 6 bushels Burr Clover and about 2 bushels Rust Proof Oats per acre. Lack of space prohibits us giving further details regarding Burr Clover, but on request, we will be glad to furnish any information you might desire.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover.—A very valuable self-feeding legume. Grows almost anywhere. Its chief use is as a pasture plant with Bermuda Grass. On rich soil, when grown for hay, produces two or more tons per acre. With it as a summer crop and Burr Clover as a winter crop, rundown land is improved rapidly. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Use Mulford Culture to Inoculate your Clover Seed.

For broadcast sowing use either the "Cyclone" or "Cahoon" Seed Sowers.



Crimson Clover

SEED OATS

"1877 Brand" Texas Red Rust Proof Oats Choice Country Run Texas Red Rust Proof Oats

For particular farmers, who desire to raise "the best," and realize maximum yields and profits, we unhesitatingly recommend this grade of Seed Oats, for it is our highest grade of fancy, re-cleaned seed. All light-weight seed, chaff, dirt, etc., is removed by the thorough cleaning we give these oats, and you receive what you pay for, and expect—"first class seed."

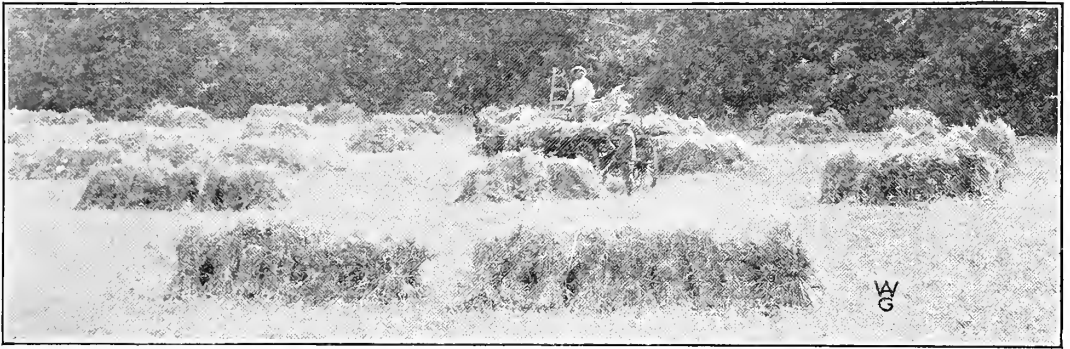
Burt or 90 Day Oats

For a spring oat, this is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats. It is claimed that it matures early and is free from rust, is healthy, clean and makes a good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. In color and appearance, it resembles the Rust Proof Oat, but is a little lighter in color.

An ordinary grade of Red Rust Proof Oats, of good quality, but not re-cleaned. Many people do not care to pay the difference in price of this grade and the Fancy or "1877 Brand," therefore we offer this choice grade for such of our customers as do not desire to purchase a fancier grade.

Winter Turf Oats

When sown early, before the middle of March, these oats will far outyield the ordinary spring oats, making a larger crop and heavier grain. For seed purposes, it is most desirable to sow winter oats in the spring, as they make better and cleaner seed oats for sowing in the fall than if continual seedings are made from fall grown oats. Sow about 3 bushels per acre.



Field of Early Fulghum Oats—The Big Cropper

EARLY FULGHUM SEED OATS

Four years ago, we secured some of these Oats from Georgia in order to try them out in this section. After quite an effort, we succeeded in getting one or two of our progressive farmers to try this Seed Stock obtained by us, and are pleased to say that these same farmers have been growing this variety of Oats almost exclusively since.

We have closely watched the merits of these Fulghum Oats for the past four years, and can safely assert that they have proven to be a much better variety in this section than our Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, outyielding the Texas Red Oats very materially on the average, and besides—they are ready to cut a week or ten days earlier.

Several of our farmers produced around 100 bushels per acre of the Fulghum Oats in the spring of 1917, and some produced around 100 bushels per acre this season. We could furnish a number of testimonials from our leading Grayson County farmers, praising the merits of these Fulghum Oats, but we believe that the following copies of letters will be conclusive evidence that they are the coming Oat for Central and North Texas and Oklahoma.

Pittman & Harrison Co.,
Sherman, Texas.
Gentlemen:

Sherman, Texas, Oct. 11, 1918.

Replying to your inquiry concerning Fulghum Oats, beg to advise that we have been planting these Oats for the past four years. Our experience with them, up to this time, has been most satisfactory, since they mature some ten days or two weeks earlier than the Red Oats. They stand up well and are not nearly so apt to rust. As to the yield, we thrashed and sold this year 105 bushels per acre, which is better by four bushels than last year.

Very truly,
(Signed) J. P. Everheart.

Pittman & Harrison Co.,
Sherman, Texas.
Gentlemen:

Lavon, Texas, Oct. 11, 1918.

In reply to your inquiry as to what induced me to buy a car of your Seed Oats, will say that my friend, R. L. Brown, bought a few bushels of you last year. I watched these Oats; they ripened about ten days earlier than our native Oats, and made about 55% more per acre. Our native Oats made 60 bushels per acre, and the Oats Brown bought of you made 93, so I decided it was poor business to sow our native Oats when yours would make so much more.

Hoping this will be of some benefit to you and someone else that is in the market for good seed oats, I am,

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) W. F. Boyd.

WHEAT



Field of Mediterranean Bearded Blue Steam Wheat

Mediterranean Bearded Blue Stem Wheat

The most popular variety, and the standard winter wheat for the Southwest.

Smoothhead Wheat

A very early variety, which ripens before the bearded kinds, and many farmers prefer it to other varieties.

Macaroni or Nicaragua Wheat

Stands dry weather better than soft wheat. A very heavy yielder; from 20 to 35 bushels per acre.

Turkey Red Bearded Wheat

Extensively grown in this section. It is very hardy and does well anywhere wheat can be grown.

Miracle Wheat

This variety, as the name implies, makes a remarkable growth. In some instances it has made twice as much wheat per acre as other varieties, although conditions, etc., were similar. It is a soft, bearded wheat, and has been grown in Texas with such satisfactory results that it cannot be considered an experiment. It grows rank and makes a fine pasture. The berries are plump, and it does not shatter like some of the other varieties.

Vetch

VETCH is another splendid variety of forage plant and is rapidly gaining popular favor with farmers and stock raisers throughout the country. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It grows well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and will endure extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It improves the soil, being a great nitrogen gatherer, the roots bearing innumerable nodules of nitrogen gathering bacteria. These take the nitrogen from the air and restore it to the soil where it is so much needed. It is related to the pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage more abundant. There are two varieties commonly used in this country, Hairy Winter and Oregon Vetch.

Hairy or Winter Vetch

May be sown either in spring or fall. For fall planting should be sown in August or September; it will cover the ground before frost and make a valuable winter forage crop. When sown in April and May it is ready to cut by July; the second growth will make excellent pasture for late summer and fall use. Sow 50 to 60 pounds of Vetch with same amount of oats, using the oats for supporting the vetch.

Spring or Oregon Vetch.—About the same as Hairy Vetch only that it is sown only in the spring.

Castor Oil Bean

Ornamental plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage, with brilliant colored fruits; fine for lawns, massing or center plants for beds. Sow out-of-doors when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seeds covered to a depth of about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be started in a shallow box or in a hotbed.

Teosinte

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June, at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre in drills, 3½ to 4 feet apart.

IT PAYS TO BUY TESTED AND RECLEANED SEEDS

Chufas

A species of ground nut, forming an abundance of small tubers on its roots, but near the surface. They are especially valuable for hogs and poultry. Plant in April or May, in rows 3 feet apart, dropping the tubers 4 inches apart. The tubers mature in September and can remain in the ground until needed. One peck will plant an acre.

Giant Beggar Weed Seed

This is a valuable forage plant and a wonderful restorer of the land, far more valuable as a fertilizer than either peas or clover, and superior to either for forage in many sections of the South. Once established, it comes up annually without any further attention, and can be totally eradicated from the soil by two years' successive pasturing. This plant is a rank feeder, with deep feeding roots, and brings up from the subsoil the dormant fertilizing elements deposited there for years, and leaves them on the surface. If your ground is too poor to grow anything worth while, sow beggar weed. For forage, it is equal to any good hay plant, although not sufficiently bulky for use alone in filling a silo. Its greatest value, however, is as a grazing plant for late summer and fall. Sow about ten pounds broadcast on land in the same manner as you would oats, and plow under in like manner. Plant in June. It grows four to eight feet high.

Seed Flax

Flax should not be sown on same land oftener than once in seven years. Treating the seed with formaldehyde before sowing, is often advisable. Before sowing, the ground should be thoroughly prepared and it is especially important to have the soil well firmed. Be sure there are no open spaces in the bottom of the furrows as these are likely to cause the roots to rot. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre; sow as early as possible and yet avoid the last killing spring frost. In the southern counties of Minnesota, flax may be sown as late as June 20th, although this will depend largely upon the season.

Hemp Seed

Grown extensively in some sections for its fibre, which is used in making rope, twine, etc. It is also a very popular bird seed, and about all the hemp seed sold by us is for the latter purpose.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Produces enormous heads, measuring 15 to 20 inches in diameter. Seeds are highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. For poultry it is the best producing grain known. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed on any waste piece of ground during the early spring up to the middle of July. Eight pounds will sow an acre.

Black Winter Emmer

Winter Emmer is a comparatively new and unknown crop in the Southwest. We believe it is going to prove very satisfactory to grow in Texas. Emmer has been grown to a considerable extent in portions of the United States for 15 to 20 years. Emmer is different from speltz; a species of wheat, plants hardy, leaves rather broad, velvety and hairy. Heads bearded, very compact and much flattened at the rowed sides. Emmer is resistant to drouth and rust. Produces a fair crop under almost any condition of soil or climate, but thrives best in dry regions with hot summers, where it gives excellent yields. At the Kansas Experimental Farms tests were made of Winter Emmer for four years with results of an average of fifty-two bushels per acre. Winter Emmer is particularly valuable as a stock food in dry countries for the reason that the drouth is too great for ordinary crops of oats and barley, but not sufficient to prevent the production of a fair crop of Winter Emmer. Winter Emmer has been grown successfully by the 101 Ranch of Bliss, Okla., who state it is very resistant to cold and drouth, going through the severely cold and dry winter of 1912 with a survival of 90 per cent and giving a yield of 50 bushels per acre, after having been heavily pastured all that fall and winter. Emmer is used for feeding live stock and compares very favorably with oats and barley for that purpose. Where oats do not do so well, Winter Emmer is highly recommended. Preparations of the land, seeding and subsequent management of the Winter Emmer crop are practically the same as required for Winter Wheat, and the same farm machinery is used. Sow emmer in September or October, at the rate of two bushels per acre. The straw from emmer is equal to any oat straw, and when cut for hay, is even better. If wanted for hay, should be cut when the emmer is just in the dough. Thirty-two pounds of emmer is a bushel.

Speltz

Grows tall like rye, and matures early like barley. Makes an enormous yield of grain and straw. All kinds of stock will eat it greedily. The straw is considered, by a great many, to be nearly as good as hay. Makes good pasture. Stands drouth better than other grain. Sow at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre, in fall or spring.

Grow Feed for Local Use

Gardeners having large plots of ground may advantageously grow for their own animals and poultry such foods as corn, root crops, cabbage and sunflower seed. An over-demand for mill feeds necessitates their conservation, and the liberal home production of feeds for the family horse or cow, or the poultry flock, will help increase the nation's feed resources without making demands on railroad transportation.

Patriotism, common sense and gardening can be most harmoniously combined during 1919.

"1877 BRAND" SEEDS ALWAYS PLEASE

PEANUTS

THE peanut is worthy of more general cultivation throughout the South, especially in the boll weevil district, where in many cases it will be found more profitable than cotton. The peanut is a soil builder and renovator. If included in the crop rotation, and properly handled, peanuts are not exhaustive of soil fertility. The tops of the peanuts make fine hay, relished by all stock, while the roots furnish rich food for both man and stock. The best soil is one of a sandy, loamy nature, which has a red clay subsoil, as this indicates lime, which is essential for this plant. They yield 40 to 100 bushels to the acre, according to how well the crop is managed. Peanuts should be shelled before planting, but can also be planted from March until June, in rows about 2½ or 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down the weeds. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured sufficiently in 24 hours. It requires two bushels in hull to plant an acre.

Spanish Peanuts

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine, and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses, as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the large sorts, and the "pops," so common in large varieties, are seldom found in the Spanish; these and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm where stock is raised should be without them. Thousands of acres are now being planted in Texas to grow for oil purposes, the oil mills now buying all the peanuts they can get, at fancy prices. This promises to be one of the most profitable crops the farmer can grow.

Virginia Jumbo

A very profitable sort, planted almost exclusively by the peanut-growing section of Virginia. It is the standard variety for roasting. The plants have erect stems with upright foliage and are easily grown. The nuts are of good size and contain remarkably large kernels. The vines furnish excellent forage.

Tennessee Red

The finest variety grown, especially adapted to black, waxy land, as well as sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels each, and are enormously productive.



Spanish Peanuts

**PEANUTS—ALL KINDS
PLANT MORE**

Rape

One of the most valuable forage plants, eaten by all kinds of live stock, but is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for cattle, sheep and swine. Every farmer who raises hogs should grow Rape throughout the winter and spring. The pigs will grow stronger and healthier than if fed on corn alone. The hog is by nature a beast, so give him plenty of Rape pasture this winter. This wonderful hog forage crop should occupy a big part of your farm this spring, if you have hogs. One acre of Rape can pasture 25 hogs for three months, at the same time feeding some grain. Seed cost is hardly anything as compared with the value of the crop.

Dwarf Essex

The genuine stock that you ought to plant, and no other. Sow broadcast, at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre, early in the spring, and will furnish rich and nutritious pasture, and green feed in six to eight weeks from sowing. Can be planted as late as April 1st with the expectation of producing a splendid crop. You'll be delighted with the abundance of excellent feed that is so greatly relished by your stock.



One Plant Dwarf Essex Rape

**SELECTED SEED CORN
OUR SPECIALTY**

RYE

Farmers, dairymen and stock raisers are appreciating more and more the value of Rye as a winter pasture crop. Each year it increases in popularity.



Field of Abruzzi Rye

Southern or Ordinary Winter Rye

A very hardy variety, and will thrive on poorer soil and stand more freezing than any other grain. Will grow on most any kind of land. Sow from August to December, using one and one-half bushels of seed per acre.

Abruzzi

This variety which is said to be fully a week or ten days earlier than the ordinary Rye, and which is claimed to yield almost twice as much per acre, has been grown extensively in the east and southeast, for several years.

It is rapidly becoming popular in the south and southwest. We suggest that you give it a trial. Agricultural literature contains remarkable stories of the results obtained from it.

Rosen

This variety of Rye was brought from Russia, and was given a thorough try-out by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Michigan. From a standpoint of yielding power, it beats any other variety of rye we have ever heard of, making from five to fifteen bushels more per acre. The grain is very large and well formed. We secured some of the pedigreed seed last season, and it made a splendid showing. We will have a limited supply of this seed for sale, and we recommend that you give Rosen Rye a trial.

Get the full benefit of present high prices of all farm crops by planting only the very best seeds---seeds that will increase your yields.

PITTMAN & HARRISON Seeds have stood the test for over 40 years. Our reputation stands on the quality and productiveness of our seeds.

PLANT OUR SEEDS FOR INCREASED YIELDS

MILLET

Millet makes a very nutritious hay crop, and it is relished by horses and cattle. If you grow Millet for seed, you should sow about 10 pounds per acre in drills, and cultivate like Corn. If planted for hay, sow from 30 to 40 pounds per acre, broadcast. Well drained upland is the best soil for Millet, although any reasonable good land will produce a satisfactory crop. Plant only GOOD seed if you expect to realize best results.

Fancy Tennessee Big Golden Millet

One of the best varieties for hay and fodder. It grows very rank, and on good, rich soil makes a growth of four to five feet high, and is very tender. This is our best grade of Tennessee grown, recleaned seed.

Fancy Western Golden Millet

Same as above, except the seed was grown in the western section of the country.

Choice Golden Millet

Same as above, except not hardly as fancy. Good seed and very popular.

Japanese or Barnyard Millet

A very heavy yielding plant and a great forage producer. Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre.

Siberian Millet

A very productive forage plant; two weeks earlier than Golden Millet, and makes fine hay, and requires less seed to plant an acre.



Pearl Millet



Heads of Tennessee Big Golden Millet

Dakota or Hog Millet

Grows from 3 to 6 feet tall. Large heads, and larger seed than any other Millet. The seeds contain high percentage of oil, and have a higher feeding value per pound than common corn. Makes fine feed for poultry. The seed ripens before the straw, so that it may be cut and bound as wheat or oats, threshed, and a nice, green crop of hay put up, while the seed may be housed and fed separately as grain.

Pearl or Cattail Millet (*Pencillaria*)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green feed until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut three or four times during the season from one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart. Pearl or Cattail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage.

RECLEANED MILLET SEED

GRASSES FOR HAY AND PASTURES



SUDAN GRASS SEED

(*Andropogon Sorghum* var.)

Extract from United States Department of Agriculture, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY'S Bulletin of January 2, 1913

"Sudan is probably the wild original form of the cultivated Sorghums. It is a tall annual grass growing under favorable conditions to a height of 6 to 10 ft., but when broadcasted thickly, it grows only 3 to 5 ft. high. The stems are fine, the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered, they stool abundantly, as many as 100 stalks coming from a single root. In general appearance, Sudan Grass is very much like Johnson Grass, but they are entirely distinct, for Sudan Grass lacks root stocks and, therefore, never becomes troublesome as a weed. The stems are leafy, erect, and seldom lodging. The grass cures easily, making hay of excellent quality, which is readily eaten by all kinds of live stock. It has been grown with marked success throughout the semi-arid regions, maturing seed even in South Dakota. It grows equally well through the humid regions, and from Maryland, southward, will ordinarily yield two cuttings of hay in a season. It is considerably earlier than the earliest Amber Sorghum, and will probably mature as far north as the Canadian line."

GROWING THE CROP. It may be grown either drilled, in cultivated rows, or broadcasted. If planted in cultivated rows, the rows should be as close as possible, and yet permit of easy cultivation. In thirty-inch rows, two to three pounds seed per acre is ample; and, under conditions of very low rainfall, this method is recommended. Under humid conditions, 18-inch rows are preferable, and 5 pounds of seed per acre are sufficient. For drilling or broadcasting, 15 to 25 pounds of seed per acre, depending on rainfall, should be used. The seed should not be sown until the ground is warm—that is, about the time for planting corn. The young plants will withstand slight frosts without injury.

HARVESTING THE CROP. The hay should be cut as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cutting is especially advisable where two or more cuttings per season are expected. The grass can be cut with a mower, but more conveniently with a binder, especially in dry regions, as the hay cures very readily in bundles.

SAVING THE SEED. The grass yields a heavy crop of seed, especially in cultivated rows. If the seed is grown for commercial purposes, it is highly important that it be grown on land not infested with Johnson Grass, as the seeds of the two are distinguishable only with difficulty. It is recommended that, in growing for seed only, it be cultivated in rows, taking great care to hoe out and eliminate any Johnson Grass or other weeds, etc., that may show in the Sudan Grass. It crosses very readily with all the cultivated varieties of Sorghum; and when it is grown near any such variety, more or less numerous hybrid plants will appear in the progeny. These hybrids do no harm in the field intended for hay, but where a crop is to be harvested for seed, the hybrid plants should be rogued out. This should be done preferably as soon as the hybrids appear in bloom, so as to prevent further crossing in the field, but in any event, it should be done before the Sudan Grass is harvested. The Sudan Seed weighs about 32 pounds to the bushel.

It is evident from the foregoing that the United States Department of Agriculture thinks very highly of this grass; and the seed is pretty sure to be in fairly heavy demand for the coming few years. We will use care in the selection of any of this seed we may handle. But we cannot give, nor imply, any warranty as to the purity, productiveness, etc., of this or other seeds we handle; and no reputable dealer could.

Should you buy any seed from us, we would be glad for you to make it a point to write us (as soon as you know it) as to the out-turn of the crop, and what you think of it as a grass; and to also inform us as to whether or not you will have any of the seed for sale, and—if so—as to how many.

WEBB COTTON SEED—THE FARMER'S FRIEND



Field of Rhodes Grass

RHODES GRASS

Rhodes Grass was found in South Africa by Cecil Rhodes in 1893, and developed on his farm. It is now grown extensively in that country. It was taken to Australia and New Zealand from Africa twenty years ago and is grown over large parts of those countries. Ten years ago it was brought to America and planted in Florida and became known as the East Coast Grass. It has made there, under conditions of heavy rainfall, records of prodigious yields running as high as ten tons of hay per acre.

Rhodes Grass is a perennial hay and pasture crop. It is especially well adapted to all sections of the South where the winter temperature does not go below 18 degrees. Colder than this it will probably winter-kill.

On account of its heavy growth it covers the ground thoroughly and holds rainfall, so that it conserves moisture. Its roots penetrate to great depth through porous clay, but not through gumbo, hardpan and rock. On shallow soils it will not withstand so much drought, but on deep soils underlaid with clay it will stand more dry weather than any grass known. This has been demonstrated the past spring and summer in Southwest Texas. Also plenty of rainfall does not affect it adversely, and it has shown itself adapted to heavy rainfall as well as almost none.

The seeds of Rhodes Grass are very fine, and enclosed in a chaff hull or shell, and so are very light, only about seven pounds per bushel. They do not mature evenly and so it is difficult to harvest the seed. Practically all the seed comes from Australia. The seeds germinate slowly, and the grass is slow in starting off, making its first growth downward, forming a good root system. This once formed, the growth of the plant is astonishing, and it triumphs over weeds and grasses of all other kinds. In fact, it will choke out and kill both Bermuda and Johnson Grass.

On good ground Rhodes Grass will grow over four feet high, with a fine and leafy stem, and it makes hay easy to cure and of the best quality. It contains more protein than any grass known, and its feeding and pasture value is equal to that of a mixture of one-fourth red clover and three-fourths timothy. It can be cut from three to five times a season, in fact about fifty days apart, and runs from three to eight tons per acre wherever it has been grown in Texas.

The grass spreads by runners on top of the ground. These runners may be six feet long, with joints every six inches or so, taking root and throwing up new plants. In this way it covers the ground rapidly. As shown by the illustration, the plant is an upright grower, and so is easy to cut and handle as a hay crop. The frequent joints and the many crowns make it an ideal pasture crop.

Though it is a perennial within its limits and spreads over the ground by runners, it can be killed out easily when the field is wanted for other crops. One plowing kills it. For, unlike Bermuda and Johnson Grass, does not spread by means of root stocks under the ground. It is free from all plant diseases and insect pests, so far as is known, and no cases are on record of rust affecting its value as a hay crop.

Frost browns Rhodes Grass but does not kill it or badly injure it for pasture. It keeps on growing throughout the winter as well as the summer. It mixes with no other grass, as does the Sudan with Johnson and the Sorghums.

In Nueces County, Texas, it has produced four cuttings, a total of eight tons of hay per acre, from seed sown in the spring. In the Rio Grande Valley it has yielded as high as seven cuttings, a total of eight tons per acre. In Bee County it has been pastured through drought until July and from that time on made three cuttings of hay. In sections of the State where temperature falls below 18 degrees in the winter it will probably winter-kill. Its habits of growth are such, however, that it should be given a fair trial as an annual, even if it does winter-kill. It will probably furnish more pasture and better hay as an annual than any other grass grown.

This grass is giving splendid results in the Coast Country, and there is an enormous demand from that section for seed. It makes fine hay and pasture, and promises to be one of the best grasses that has ever been introduced for the Coast Country of Texas and other Southern States.

The ground for Rhodes Grass must be well prepared. The seed are very small and a good seed bed essential. The soil must be moist when the seed are sown in order to bring them up quickly and insure a good stand. Sow in the spring early, about corn-planting time. In the fall, when there is no danger of winter-killing, sow in October or November. The seed may be sown in drills two feet apart. The grass will spread over the intervening space quickly. Or they may be broadcasted. In either case, covering should be shallow. For drilling two or three pounds of seed per acre will be enough. For broadcasting, from five to eight pounds per acre.

JOHNSON GRASS

SORGHUM HALAPENSE

This grass has, in the past, been called by some a "pest," the claim being that, after it gets a start, it is almost impossible to kill it out. As to that, perfectly competent authorities assert that it is no very difficult matter to kill it out. It can be killed out by constant cultivation, or by plowing the ground during extremely hot—or extremely cold—weather. These facts should remove senseless prejudice against it.

Such prejudice aside, it is undoubtedly one of the very best—if not the best—grasses for both hay and pasturage for the South and Southwest generally. It withstands drought remarkably well, usually yielding one or two cuttings of excellent hay in even the driest seasons in the Southwest. With a fairly good season, it is usually cut three or four times; and with well distributed rains, and a late fall, it is often cut as many as five times, with good yields at each cutting. The hay, when properly cured, is very fine forage, ranking along with the very best Alfalfa in feeding value. This hay finds a ready market generally, and ordinarily at better prices than prairie hay.

It may be sown from early Spring to late Fall. But the preference would be for sowing in early Spring, after danger of frost is past; or in the Fall, before danger of frost.

We recommend sowing around 30 lbs. of seed to the acre, as the quality of the hay yield, when thick on the ground, is superior to that when the grass is thin on the ground or scattered, as the stalks grow larger and coarser when the grass is thin on the ground or scattered. The ground should be well plowed and harrowed, and the seed then harrowed in.

After developing a good meadow of this grass, little further attention is required, and re-seeding is rarely necessary. Some successful growers make a practice of running a heavy harrow over the meadow every year or so, which is to a degree equivalent to cultivating the crop, as it loosens the soil, scatters the roots, and keeps the stand uniform.

For HAY: Most growers begin cutting when the grass begins to head out. The VALUE OF THIS GRASS is coming each year to be more appreciated the country over, as attested by the demand for the seed, which is steadily increasing.

We handle these seed extensively, and are usually in position to furnish almost any quantity and of the best quality obtainable.



Field of Natal Grass

Bermuda Grass

Does well on almost any kind of land. It is used largely for sowing hillsides, mill dams, etc., and for binding and holding the soil. Bermuda Grass will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry weather than any other grass. Makes a very desirable combination when planted with Burr Clover. Of course, Burr Clover is only adapted for fall seeding.

Do not sow too early as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. The ground should be well prepared, with a good seed bed. Cover seed very lightly with roller or brush harrow to a depth of not more than half an inch. Sow at the rate of six to eight pounds of seed per acre.

Bermuda Grass Roots

As Bermuda Grass seed is very delicate, it is difficult to obtain and keep a good stand of Bermuda Grass by planting the seed, and on account of this, many farmers prefer to start the grass from the roots. We can furnish freshly dug Bermuda Grass Roots, which are grown for us under contract, packed and shipped from a point in Anderson County, Texas. They are put up in ordinary bran sacks. From the latter part of March to the early part of May is the proper time to plant the roots. Break the land four or five inches deep and then give it a good harrowing. When ready to plant, open furrows three

feet apart and drop one-fourth handful of roots two or two and one-half feet apart, then turn a light furrow onto the roots. At this rate, about 5 to 6 bran sacks full to the acre will be required.

Natal Grass

A distinct, strong-growing grass for Florida and all the lower South. In the extreme South this grass is perennial and can be used for permanent pastures, but where it becomes frozen during the winter, it will have to be seeded each year. As an annual, it cannot become a pest, like Johnson Grass, but it gives a very heavy growth for a hay crop. Four tons to the acre can easily be made, and it is a sure cropper. It resembles the great Sudan Grass in appearance and productiveness, so you can rest assured that you will have a barn full of hay if you plant Natal Grass. In feeding value it is nearly as valuable as Timothy and can be cut two and three times a year. Seed is very light and fluffy and requires about ten pounds per acre for perfect stands. Natal Grass has been grown in Florida, in a limited way, over twenty-one years, and is cut all through the summer and fall. It is a heavy yielder and much easier to cure than sorghum or cowpeas. Plant in the spring, as soon as danger of frosts is over, and we believe you will continue to plant it in the years to come. Try it out on a large scale this year. It grows well as far North as Virginia, on light soils, making heavy tonnage, and that's what you want for hay.

**CANE SEED FOR SYRUP AND FORAGE
RECLEANED SEEDS—CHEAPER IN THE LONG RUN**

Orchard Grass

One of our most reliable grasses for the Middle South, for either hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all reasonably fertile soils, it does best on loamy and moderately stiff uplands. Starts growth very early in the spring and continues well into the winter. A quick grower and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears closest grazing. This grass is probably more cultivated than any other grass in the world. No other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates, and farmers in all countries hold it in high esteem for both pastures and hay crops. Most animals select Orchard Grass in preference to any other in grazing. It is very easily handled and cured for hay. It is a long-lived grass, with half a chance of lasting, under good treatment, thirty to forty years; yet it is easily exterminated if the land is wanted for other purposes. Sow about 45 pounds per acre in either spring or fall, and cut when in bloom.

Kentucky Blue Grass

An excellent lawn and pasturage grass, succeeding best on limestone land but does well on stiff, clay and medium soils. Blue Grass in pastures doesn't show up materially the first year after seeding, but if the soil is suitable, it continues to improve until you have a beautiful stand. Hardly anyone needs to be told the merits of Blue Grass. It has been a standby for years and years, although many do not plant it who should.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

Succeeds in almost all parts of the South; furnishes green pasture through fall and winter, and is good when used in mixtures for hay crops or permanent pastures. Sow in spring or fall. Plant 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

Italian Rye Grass

Can be planted in spring or fall, although it is better to plant in fall. When this is done it matures very early, and two to three cuttings can be made the following summer and fall. A very quick growing grass; leaves and stalks very tender. It is an annual. Although many people plant it alone, it is very valuable when planted in mixtures. Sow about 40 pounds per acre.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

English Rye is very similar to Italian Rye, grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for years. It makes very heavy leaf growth so is fine for pasture or hay. This grass does well in mixtures, and is wonderful for the lawn. Use it in Bermuda sod to keep the lawn green in the fall, winter and early spring, when the Bermuda is dormant. Being perennial, it is especially adapted for pastures and lawns and for hay by itself as well as in mixtures with grasses such as "Orchard" and "Tall Meadow Oat." Sow about 45 pounds per acre.

Brome Grass

Very popular for pasture and hay. Grows anywhere and in most any kind of season. Sow in Spring, using about 20 pounds seed per acre.

Carpet Grass

Grows splendidly on any sandy soil in the South. Good for lawns and pasture purposes along the Gulf Coast on either sandy or clay soils. Near the Gulf stays green the year round. Stools out heavily from one parent stalk and spreads rapidly. Foliage or blades are wide and when wet form a thick green carpet that is not uprooted by any amount of grazing. Its habit of growth is similar to Bermuda. Sow 7 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast.



Red Top or Herds Grass

Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soils, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. By repeated mowing, this grass holds well during the summer, but its chief value is for winter pastures. It is perennial, not doing so well the first year, but gets better the longer it grows; will stand wet weather admirably, growing well after being covered with overflow water for two or three weeks at a time. It will not become a pest, but can be destroyed any time, if desired.

Colorado Grass

A native of Texas. Sow in spring at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre.

Rescue Grass

Also a native of Texas, and makes one of the finest winter pastures known. It comes at a time when other green stuff is scarce. All kinds of stock are fond of it. Sow in August or September at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

Texas Blue Grass (Roots)

We very often receive orders for Texas Blue Grass Seed, and for the information of those who desire to purchase Texas Blue Grass we would like to state that no one attempts to harvest or grow Texas Blue Grass for the seed, as it is very difficult to do this. In fact, Texas Blue Grass Seed is a very scarce article, and we do not believe you will find a pound of it for sale anywhere. WE CAN FURNISH, HOWEVER, TEXAS BLUE GRASS ROOTS. This grass is essentially a winter grass. It will stop growing in July and August and sleep until the first fall rains, when it greens up and grows every day in the winter. It has been known to grow ten inches in as many days during an open spell in January. The sets or roots can be transplanted any time, from October to May. To secure a permanent pasture, the sets should be planted about three feet apart each way, or about 5,000 sets to the acre. For a lawn, they should be planted about eighteen inches apart. The sets increase from 10 to 25 stalks each year. It is only necessary to plant them one time, after which they faithfully re-seed. Texas Blue Grass grows equally well in the shade or in the open, and in the State of Oregon has withstood a temperature of 32 degrees, while in Florida it has stood a temperature of 120 degrees above. Texas Blue Grass Roots are grown for us by the man who discovered and developed Texas Blue Grass, and are prepared for shipment and shipped from a point in Ellis County, Texas.

Follow Nature's Own Plan

to increase the fertility of your soil by growing inoculated legume crops. Stimulate their growth and increase your yields by using

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

MULFORD CULTURES contain living, tested, nitrogen-fixing bacteria of the proper strain, which, under favorable soil conditions, form nodules on the roots of leguminous plants. These nodules convert nitrogen from the air into nitrates, suitable and available as food for the plants. Available nitrates help the growth and development of legumes and other plants, and increase your yield. Inoculated legumes enrich and renovate your soil and are rich in food value (protein) for man and beast. Note the accompanying illustration, showing result of using MULFORD CULTURE. THE COST OF SEED OR SOIL INOCULATION WITH MULFORD CULTURE IS SMALL—THE RETURNS ARE LARGE.

Mulford Cultures

are supplied for inoculating the following crops:

ALFALFA

CRIMSON CLOVER

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE CLOVER

RED CLOVER

ALSIKE CLOVER

Mammoth Clover

BURR CLOVER

Yellow Clover

Berseem Clover

COWPEAS

SOY BEANS

CANADA PEAS

PEANUTS

VETCH

Horse Beans

VELVET BEANS

Perennial Peas

SWEET PEAS

GARDEN PEAS

GARDEN BEANS

LIMA BEANS

Lupins

Sainfoin

Beggar

Lespedeza

and others.

MULFORD CULTURES for the different legumes listed above in **HEAVY FACE** type are carried in stock, and can be furnished immediately. The others will be prepared to order, and can be supplied in a few days.

MULFORD CULTURES are put up in convenient sizes—1-4 acre; 1 acre; 5 acre; a smaller size is prepared for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas, but we do not carry this size in stock. We will be glad, however, to order the small size from the makers for you if you desire.

AS THERE IS A DIFFERENT STRAIN OF BACTERIA REQUIRED FOR EACH LEGUME, BE SURE TO SPECIFY, IN ORDERING, KIND OF CROP YOU WANT TO INOCULATE. MULFORD CULTURES ARE EASY TO USE—requires no special knowledge—no previous experience—no special implements.

Write for free literature describing MULFORD CULTURES.

For prices see price list.

GARDEN SEEDS

A good garden is half the living—probably more than half; it all depends upon how well the family likes vegetables. Vegetarians are increasing every year, as the people find that vegetables are the best and healthiest food. At any rate, a good garden is one of the essential things and makes a big difference in the expense account. People should pay more attention to their garden, with good, fresh, palatable vegetables of all sorts, that you can grow.

A great deal depends upon the seed you put in the ground. Without good seed you cannot expect good returns. Of course, you must have the ground in good condition to get best results, but the seed must be right and of the best variety.

We can furnish you with the very best Seed that is grown and you can have a splendid garden if you plant our Seeds and do your part. We have nothing but the best varieties; although our list is not as large as some, it contains only the best, true and tried varieties, so you take no chance whatever. Make up your order for vegetable seed from our list.

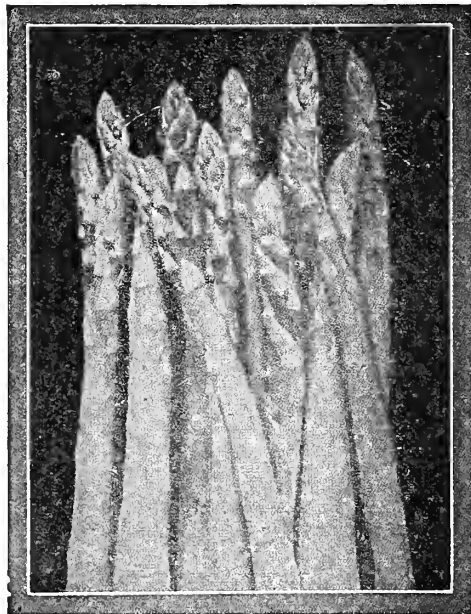
Asparagus Roots

Spring is the best time to plant the roots, but planting is often extended or delayed until the last of June. As early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit work to be done, rows should be marked off about four feet apart and opened up with a large plow going a sufficient number of times to mark a furrow 8 to 12 inches deep. Loose soil that the plow does not throw up should be taken up with a shovel or wide-bladed hoe. It is in these furrows that the crowns are set; the distance between the plants in the row should be about 18 to 24 inches.

Barr's Mammoth.—The stalks of this variety are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with but few scales, and retain their thickness to the heads, which are close and round. It is a very rapid grower, of light color and the stalks are tender. Strong 2 yr. plants.

Conover's Colossal.—This is an old standard variety, and by many preferred to the new introductions. The quality is very good. Strong 2 yr. plants.

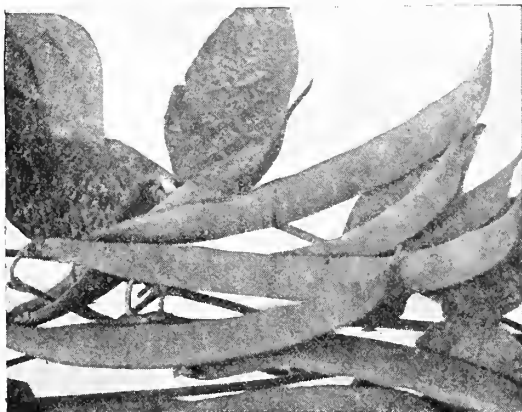
Columbian Mammoth White.—This variety is especially fine for canning as the stalks are finely blanched and very large and tender. The butt of the young stalks is considerably smaller than the part just below. Strong 2 yr. plants.



Columbian Mammoth Asparagus

BEANS

Culture.—Beans like a well-drained and rather light soil, although they will do well in any garden soil if not planted too early in the spring. In garden culture beans should be planted about two inches deep. In rows 18 inches apart, and two or three inches apart in the row. In field culture in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, so as to cultivate one way with a horse. A crop cannot be expected from a poorly prepared field, or from one that needs deep stirring, as cutting off the roots is very apt to kill the vines and ruin the crop. Beans are rather tender and should not go into the ground until danger of frost is over. One pound of seed will plant about 90 feet of drill; 90 pounds to the acre when grown for market purposes. Care should be used in picking the Beans at the exact time they are ready to leave the vines. If pulled too early they wilt, and if too late they are so tough that the consumer will not continue buying. Careful attention to the quality of the green beans will in sure more profit to the grower. One pound will plant about 90 feet of drill.



Black Valentine Beans

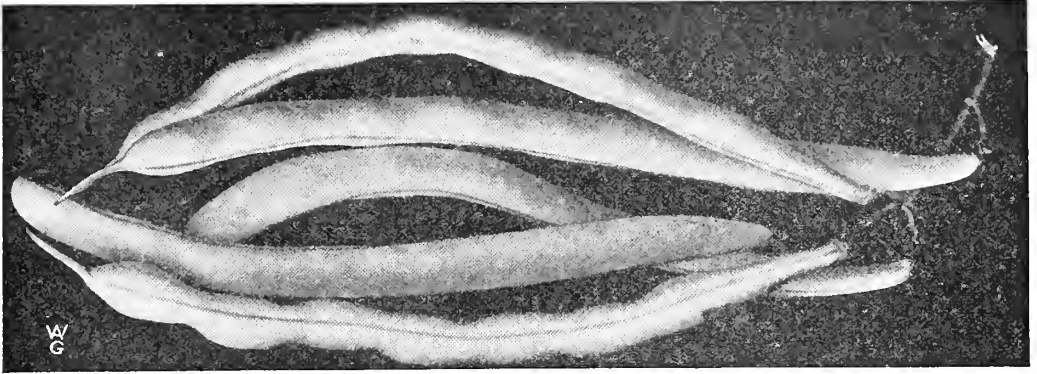
Bush Beans—Green Pod

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—Pods are stringless and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Ready to market earlier than Red Valentine. This Bean is of great value, not only to the market gardener and canner who plants for profit, but also for the amateur who seeks the finest quality for home table.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.—Its round, podded, meaty bean resembles the Early Red Valentine, only they come in about a week or ten days later. The pods are of excellent quality, quite stringless and brittle at all stages. Highly recommended.

Black Valentine.—This excellent variety is an improvement over the popular standard sort Early Red Valentine, pods being about one-third longer than that variety and perfectly round and straight. Although not quite so early it has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting; extremely hardy. It will withstand late frost better than other varieties. A desirable sort for the market gardener, owing to its heavy yielding quality, large and handsome appearance.

Beans continued on next page



Davls White Wax Beans

Longfellow.—(Round Pod).—Very handsome, nearly stringless, beautiful, soft, green pods, 7 to 8 inches long, straight and round, are borne on very prolific vines. These elegant appearing pods are delicious when cooked, are unexcelled for the home garden. They ripen uniformly (an early 6-weeks); plants are 14 to 16 inches high. For market gardeners this is a most profitable sort.

Improved Red Valentine.—Early and prolific. Pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, and remain a long time without becoming hard.

Tennessee Green Pod.—The earliest Bean of All. This early variety of snap beans is very popular in the South. It is absolutely the earliest bean on the market—from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than any other variety. It will stand more cold weather than some varieties. A great favorite with the market gardeners as it will stand long shipments and hold up very well indeed. The plants are large, somewhat spreading and prolific. The foliage is dark green with large crumpled leaves. The pods are very long—often 6 to 7 inches; plant irregular in shape. Fruit is dark green and exceptionally fine flavored. Our strain of this variety is unexcelled.

Bush Beans—Wax Pod

Davls' White Wax.—The most hardy and productive of the wax podded varieties. The pods are long, straight and handsome. When very young the pods are crisp and tender. Seed, kidney shaped, white and excellent for baking. A good market variety and in demand for canning purposes as it is uniform in size, wax colored and does not discolor.

Golden Wax.—Counted by many to be superior to all others. The pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, fleshy, green point. They cook quickly as snap beans, shell well when green, and are the highest quality in both conditions. Beans medium sized, oval white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish red. In size, color and quality the pods of our stock are unequalled.

Wardwell's Improved Kidney Wax.—The very strong-growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white, wax-like, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax.

Black Wax.—In growth and general appearance the plants are the same as the old Black Wax, but are earlier and more productive. The pods are clear waxy-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless, seed jet black. The best extra early Wax Bean for the home or market garden.

Bush Lima Beans

Henderson's Bush Lima.—This variety has enjoyed great popularity. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas and wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to the bush, bearing three to four small Beans. Of hardy growth, very prolific and continues in bearing till frost.

P. & H. Speckled Bush Lima Bean.—This excellent variety is a native of Texas and is, therefore, splendidly adapted to our hot, dry climate. The pods are slightly curved and of medium length. The green beans are of medium size, beautifully speckled or blotched dark red. This is one of the earliest varieties, is exceedingly prolific, bearing abundantly, commencing in early summer and continuing until killed by frost. A variety that will please everyone.

Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder.—The most popular of all Pole Beans. Vines, are vigorous in growth, the pods are immense, often attaining a length of 9 to 10 inches and borne in large clusters. Bright green, very meaty, tender and stringless when young, assuming a saddleback shape with age, being broader in width than depth, and becoming somewhat irregular and spongy as the Beans ripen. Very early.

White Creaseback.—Extremely early, matures all its pods at the same time. Vines of medium size but wonderfully productive in good soil. Pods quite round, quite fleshy, medium size, silvery green, and are generally borne in clusters of four to twelve. Excellent snap beans, and especially fine for baking.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.—Vines vigorous with short branches so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive; bearing short pods, which are thin and curved.

Georgia Striped Cornfield.—An old standard variety; the best for planting with corn.

Field Beans

Tepary.—A white shell bean, more prolific than the Navy. Matures quickly, sixty-five days from seeding to harvest. Combines superior flavor with productiveness. Is not subject to common bean disease, and can be used when other beans fail.

Pinto Beans.—This is the popular bean with the Mexicans, and now is grown extensively throughout Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The yield is tremendous. We advise a liberal planting.

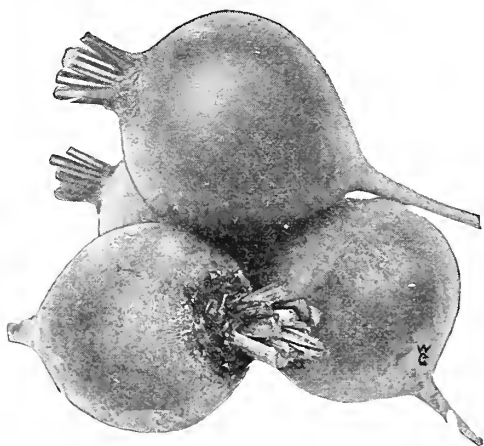


Henderson's Bush Lima Beans

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of June. For general crop, sow about middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 18 inches apart for garden culture, and when well up thin out plants to from 3 to 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent when used as spinach.



Detroit Dark Red Beets

Detroit Dark Red.—A choice variety of early turnip beet, largely grown by both private and market gardeners, and extremely desirable on account of its early maturity, small top and handsome appearance. The tops make an upright growth, thus allowing of planting in close rows, a valuable feature where space in the garden is limited. The beet is somewhat globe shape, skin blood-red and flesh rich red, zoned with a darker shade. The beets are sweet when cooked, and it is a splendid variety for canning.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian.—A very superior strain of blood-red Egyptian. The shape is very desirable, not quite as flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor as round as the Eclipse. A decided advantage for an extra early marketable beet.

Early Blood Turnip.—Dark red; fine flavor; good for winter use, and one of the best beets grown.

Early Eclipse.—We believe this is one of the best known beets and has given great satisfaction to all who have grown it. The Eclipse is early and is superior to many other table beets. We can furnish seed that will produce beets with a very small top; smooth, fine grain, tender and of a handsome bright red color. If you want to raise Eclipse beets try our strain this year.

Long Dark Blood.—A large and excellent variety.

Dewing's Blood Turnip.—This splendid beet is early. The color is a rich, dark red, and shape is globular. It is free from side or fibrous roots, being always smooth. It is excellent for forcing for a main spring or summer crop, or for use in winter, as it is a good keeper. It always cuts and cooks a rich dark blood red; it is tender, sweet and crisp and is in every way the standard sort for the market or home gardener.

Swiss Chard

Far superior to the common beet for greens, of almost the same flavor and equal to spinach. It is much easier to wash and prepare for the table. Sown early in the Spring in rows, and these seedlings thinned out to 6 inches in the rows, it makes rapid growth of leaves, and is fit for use for greens sooner than any other variety, and can be cut throughout the entire summer. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, wax-like stems and midribs, which may be cooked like asparagus or made into pickles.

CABBAGE

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. Set 8,000 to 10,000 plants per acre, of early sorts, and 6,000 of large, late kind.

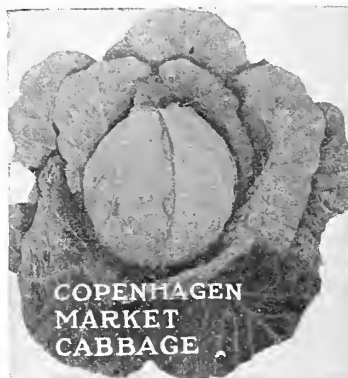
No vegetable is of greater importance than Cabbage, and compared with the cost of seed, there is more money in growing cabbage than any other crop. It does not pay, therefore, to take any risk in buying seed. We have had our cabbage seed grown by the same growers for about sixteen years past, and it has proven of uniformly excellent quality, so that we pride ourselves on having the purest and highest grade of cabbage seed that is offered, or at least it is surpassed by none. The cabbage requires a deep, rich soil and thorough working to insure good, solid, full-sized heads. Sow early sorts in hotbeds in February, or in open, shallow drills 6 inches apart. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to rows 3 feet apart. Slug shot and tobacco dust are used to kill insects and worms.

All Seasons.—A Drumhead Cabbage, as early and every way as good as Early Summer. This cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to a half as large again, and they are as good for winter use as for summer use.

Danish Ballhead.—It is esteemed for winter use because of the great solidity and excellent keeping qualities of the head. The magnificent heads are nearly round in form, very hard and solid, of bluish-green color, never burst, have few but large outer leaves, keep in fine condition until late spring and stand shipping better than any other sort. It is crisp, tender and sweet in flavor, very fine for kraut, slaw, etc.

Copenhagen Market.—A new early variety, which will be very popular with market gardeners. It is the finest large, round-headed, early cabbage in cultivation. It is further desirable on account of the remarkable characteristic of maturing the heads all at the same time, enabling the grower to gather his crop with less expense and permitting the cleaning of the land at the first cutting. The heads average about 10 pounds each in weight, are hard and solid with small core. The quality is extra

Continued on next page



DON'T
OVERLOOK
OUR
VICTORY
GARDEN
COLLECTION
ON
INSIDE
BACK
COVER



Volga Cabbage

CABBAGE—Continued

fine and sweet. It matures as early as the Wakefields and will yield more to the acre in weight. It is a short-stemmed variety, the heads nearly resting on the ground. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped and tightly folded, making it possible to set them close together in the field.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—A low-growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market.

Surehead.—This popular cabbage is rightly named Surehead and never fails to make a remarkably fine, solid, large head with few outer leaves. Strong, vigorous grower; ripens late. First-class main crop sort. Is of the Flat Dutch type but heads are somewhat rounded in form. Equal to that well-known sort in keeping qualities.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Ready for market in about 70 days from sowing. The best extra early Cabbage grown. The plants are short stemmed with few smooth and thick outer leaves. The heads are of medium size, hard, pointed and of very fine quality. A reliable header; being very hardy, it resists cold and will give good results even under unfavorable conditions.

Charleston or Large Wakefield.—This sort forms large, solid heads of excellent quality. It is a strain of Wakefield in which the heads are considerably larger and not so pointed; about ten days later.

Succession.—Second early variety, a few days later than Early Summer, but is nearly double the size of that variety and comes true to its type under most conditions.

Early Flat Dutch.—A very popular variety because of its heat-resisting character. It never flaws under the most severe heat, and produces heads after the earliest varieties have disappeared.

Volga.—A new Russian variety. It is very hardy and has no equal as a rapid growing late variety. We have tested it beside the best late varieties and found it superior in every way. Matures early, heads large, uniform and very solid and disease and rot-resistant. The flesh is firm, very tender and white. Just the cabbage to make kraut and for winter purposes. The large, solid heads stand a long time without bursting; will stand quite a little freezing and remain fresh and green late in the season.

It is a very sure header, heads large, solid and very heavy. A very late keeper and a splendid variety for either home use or shipping. I advise all customers to include this variety with your order. Splendid for market growers.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch.—A good early variety; sure header, weighing 10 to 12 pounds each. Valuable as a market sort.

Early Drumhead.—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes name from its shape.

P. & H. Prize Head.—A compact growing "sure headed" variety; has become very popular of late. Is valuable for general crop, both fall and winter, head medium size to large, drumhead shaped, with many outer leaves.

Carrots

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 3 pounds required for an acre. Matures about 60 days from germination.

Culture.—Carrots require a very fine pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good, light, well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop. For field culture, sow in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market gardeners sow in drills, about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops, cover ½ inch deep and thin to 6 inches apart in the rows; for late, cover ¾ inch deep and thin to 4 inches.

Danvers Half-Long.—One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange color, 8 to 10 inches in length, thick and ending in a somewhat abrupt point.

Oxheart, or Guerande.—This is deserving of general cultivation. It grows 3 or 4 inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape.

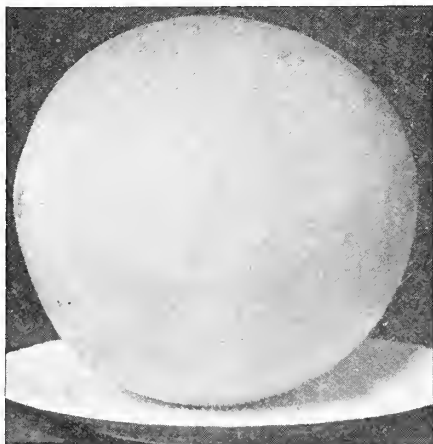
Carrots for Stock

Culture.—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter. 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.

White Belgian.—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground.

CANTALOUPE

Culture.—The soil for muskmelons must be light, rich and sandy, for if grown on a heavy soil the quality will be poor, and they will not be so early. When there is danger of frost drop 8 to 10 seeds in a hill 6 feet apart, each way, covering about three-fourths inch deep. As soon as a plant commences to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off ends of the growing shoots. Ash or air-slacked lime sifted on the plants while the dew is on is good to keep insects out. One ounce will plant about sixty hills, and it takes three pounds to one acre.



The New Honey Dew Melon

Honey Dew Melon.—This is a new type of melon. It is not a Casaba, the seed cavity being like the ordinary cantaloupe. The color is dull white when ripe; size about 6 inches in diameter from top to bottom and 7 to 8 inches long, all melons being nearly the same size. This melon has no netting, but the rind, though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up, where it keeps in finest condition from 3 to 5 months after it is ripe. Color of flesh is rich green from close to the rind to the seed cavity, and the flavor delightful to all who enjoy a good melon. It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew.

Banana.—An early distinct variety, bearing long slender banana-like fruit. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality.

Rocky Ford.—This melon, grown first in Rocky Ford, Colorado, has in a few years acquired a national reputation. It is of Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging from 4½ to 5 inches in length. It has a most delicious flavor, is very fine and smooth grained, has flesh of light green color throughout when ripe.

Hackensack.—A very large, green fleshed melon. The vines are hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruits are nearly round, usually somewhat flattened; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting.

Netted Rock.—Practically the same as the "Rocky Ford." It has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. Rust resisting. The description of the Rocky Ford is also to be applied to this variety. We offer an exceptionally fine stock.

Burrell's Gem.—An orange-fleshed Rocky Ford. Fine-grained and spicy. Average weight, 2¼ lbs.

Cannon Ball.—Round, medium sized, heavily netted. Flesh green, very solid, melting and of delicious flavor. Of all melons this has the smallest cavity. Can be shipped any distance. Excellent also for home use.

Acme or Baltimore Market.—This melon is large, showy and quite early. It is strongly netted and has thick, green flesh of rich flavor.

Pop Corn

Whether you grow it for market, or for home consumption, you should plant some Pop Corn.

White Rice.—A fine variety for popping.

Queen's Golden.—Many people prefer it on account of the beautiful golden color.

White Pearl.—A variety that is preferred by some growers and corn poppers. Grains are white and slightly smaller than the White Rice.

Japanese Hull-less.—It is claimed that this corn pops 40 to 50 per cent more per pound than any other variety.

Collards

Culture.—One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, or 150 feet of row. Sow in spring or summer, as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers.

Southern, or Georgia.—This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy. In many places, where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the Collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage.

Celery

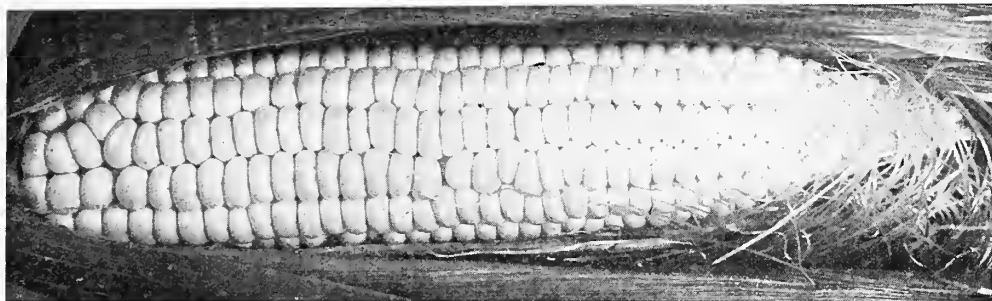
Sow in March and April and rake Seed in lightly; water, and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six to eight inches apart in each trench. Keep them shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

White Plume.—Unlike all other varieties, this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, or a few handfuls of earth brought closely around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp.

Giant Pascal.—Grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days.

Save Transportation

Plan the garden to make the home as independent as possible of shipped-in foods. From 10 to 15 per cent of the total railroad freight of this country is food or feedstuffs. By choosing seeds and arranging planting dates to provide a sequence of fresh products, gardeners will assist in relieving the railroads of food freight, of which four-fifths is derived from plants. Only one-fifth of all food freight is of animal origin.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

SWEET CORN

One pound will plant about 180 hills, 10 to 12 pounds to an acre, in hills

Culture.—Sweet corn should not be planted very early in the season; the soil must be warm and should be a rich loam. If planted too early the seed is apt to rot. Sweet corn will not make any progress until the weather is warm. If possible, select a sheltered location for the very early kinds. A succession can be continued with the later kinds by planting at regular intervals from June to middle of August, thus insuring a continuous supply of table corn throughout the summer and fall months. Plant the small early varieties in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. Rich manure worked into the soil will increase the crop.

Extra Early Adams.—Not sweet, but the earliest table corn; ears small, well filled. Meets an early market demand. Valuable.

Early Adams.—Same quality as Extra Early Adams; about one week later.

Country Gentleman.—The finest of all sweet corns for table use. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, cob small, and ear irregularly crowded with pearly white kernels of great depth. Quality very sweet and tender; quite productive.

Stowell's Evergreen.—This variety is in favor with every market gardener. Is largely used for main or late

crops, and finds ready market at profitable figures. The very best kind to plant.

Golden Bantam.—This is a Sweet Corn of exquisite quality, which, when ready to use, is of a bright golden yellow color. It looks rich and it is rich, and no mistake. It can be planted very early, as it is hardy as the Extra Early Adams. The small stalks can grow very closely together in the row and will produce 2 to 3 ears each. We especially recommend it on account of its ability to stand the cold weather of spring. This sort has only been on the market a short time, but has become extremely popular.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds will plant an acre

Culture.—For very early use, sow seeds in hotbed upon pieces of sod or in small pots and they can be readily transplanted to cold frames or open ground with an advanced growth of about six weeks because the roots are well developed, and by transplanting the pieces of sod or earth contained in the pots are not disturbed. If planted in open ground before danger of frost is over they should be protected by glass or paper coverings. Cucumbers may be planted in open ground from May 1st to middle of July. For general crops sow seed in open ground, at the rate of 2 pounds per acre, in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting a shovel of well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant 7 or 8 seeds in each hill and after danger of lice is past, thin to 3 or 4 vines in each hill. If pickles are wanted the seed should be planted in hills between the middle of June and middle of July. A rich, sandy loam, well manured, is most suitable for Cucumbers.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber.—Ornamental as well as useful and may be grown on a trellis; very profitable and of good quality.

Davis' Perfect.—This new variety beats all others in points of beauty, quality, and productiveness. It loads its vines so heavily that it seems impossible for them to mature the fruit. Thousands of up-to-date growers are now planting this variety, and it promises to be the leading kind. We offer extra select seed of our own growing.

Chicago Pickle.—For a number of years Chicago has been the center of a very large pickling industry. This variety is preferred for pickling by almost every large pickling factory in the city, and for commercial pickles it is the best.

Cool and Crisp.—An extra early variety, producing a large number of medium-sized fruits of the choice table quality. The fruits are six to eight inches long, with a distinct taper at each end. The skin is a bright green, rather thickly set with small knobs in which the spines are placed. It is of fine mild flavor, crisp and tender when sliced. It is desirable also for pickling, the roughened skin being attractive.

Early Cluster.—Very prolific; fruit grows in clusters, short and seedy, very fine for bottle pickles.

Improved Long Green.—A standard sort. Vine vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for table nearly as early as the shorter sorts. When ripe is the best of any for sweet pickling.



Davis Perfect Cucumber

Early Fortune.—A favorite with truckers. Good variety for shipping.

New Klondike.—Very dark green, 6 to 7 inches long and 2 inches thick; remains crisp a long time. It is a grand market sort.

Improved Arlington White Spine.—The advantages claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities.



New York Purple Thornless Eggplant

Eggplant

One ounce for 1,000 plants, requires about 4 ounces to plant an acre. Matures in about 120 days from sowing.

Culture.—Eggplant seed germinates slowly and should be started in a strong heat. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart, pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting.

Florida High Bush.—Rich purple; oblong in shape; exceedingly productive; will stand more heat than any other variety. Bushes stand high up, holding the fruit well off the ground, thereby preserving the fruit better than other sorts during rainy weather, also diminishing the number of blighted fruit to a great extent.

Black Beauty.—The best of all. Fruits large, handsome shape, and of a rich glossy black. It is as early as any, very productive and thornless. Our stock is true and is as good as can be grown.

New York Purple Spineless.—For years this variety has been the standard for southern market gardeners and shippers. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. In a properly cultivated crop, streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. The earliest of all large-fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which are so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. A trial will make you appreciative of the superiority of this variety over others, for it has many points of excellence not possessed by the varieties of Eggplant commonly grown.

Horse-Radish Roots

Horse-radish is always in demand in winter and spring and finds a place on everybody's table. Can be set at any time during the fall and spring in rows two to three feet apart, and 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows. The sets should be placed in a perpendicular position, with crown 3 to 5 inches below the surface.

Kale or Borecole

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Four pounds to plant an acre. Matures in about 50 days.

Culture.—Sow from the middle of March to the beginning of April in prepared beds; transplant in April and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and should be much more extensively grown than it is. The varieties are all extremely hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

Dwarf Green Curled.—Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green.

Kohl-Rabi

One ounce to 100 yards of row.

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. If used when young and tender, makes a delicate and desirable vegetable. Also known as "Turnip-rooted Cabbage." Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches.

Early White Vienna.—The best variety. Bulbs about the size of an apple when ready for use. Pale whitish green color. They have a delicate cabbage flavor.

Garlic

Largely grown throughout Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Plant in rows from 10 to 20 inches apart, and the cloves pressed into the soil at intervals of 3 to 6 inches in the row, so that they will be about half covered with soil. Requires 300 pounds to sow an acre.

Mustard

When young the leaves are used for salad, which, although slightly pungent, is very appetizing. Mustard may also be cooked like Spinach, and will make a very wholesome and delicious food. Sow early in the spring in shallow drills. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

Mustard is grown for greens and requires a loamy, rich soil; preferably a sandy loam. It is sown either broadcast or in drills; if it is sown broadcast about eight quarts of seed are required per acre; if in drills, three pounds per acre.

Southern Giant Curled.—Very attractively curled sort, which is exceedingly popular in the South. Largely planted in the fall for early spring greens. We offer the true strain.

White London.—Best for salads. Leaves light green.

Fordhook Fancy.—A new and beautifully curled mustard that is not only very handsome, but is of very mild, pleasant flavor. The leaves are curled and fringed and the plant remains longer without running to seed than other kinds. This is certainly the finest variety for salads and garnishings.

Chinese.—The immense leaves grow rapidly, and can be cut frequently until killed by frost. Leaves are eaten boiled, like spinach.

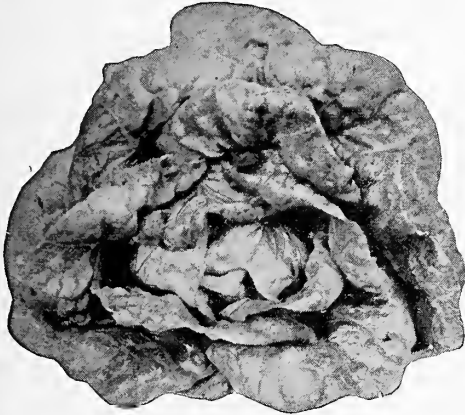
Ostrich Plume.—Leaves curled and frilled like an ostrich plume.



Chinese Mustard

LETTUCE

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed or boxes in February and March and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked; transplant to rows 8 inches apart both ways. Extra rich, mellow soil, high cultivation and moisture are demanded by Lettuce to secure best results. Lettuce is hardy and makes better growth when mercury is below 60 degrees; when above 75 degrees the plant is soon drawn out of shape. A succession of plantings at intervals of two weeks after first out-doors planting is desirable. In August any of the varieties can be sown either out-doors or in frames. In October, Grand Rapids and Denver Market may be planted in frames to head in winter. Always sow seed thin and then thin out plants to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart in row. Lettuce requires good soil, carefully enriched with well-rotted manure and well pulverized to secure the best results.



Early Prizehead Lettuce

Early Prizehead.—This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved, clustering sorts for the home garden, but it is not a good kind to ship long distance,

as the leaves are so tender that they are easily spoiled in handling. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large, loose head.

Black-seeded Simpson.—A very popular sort among market gardeners. Forms a large, loose head, its nearly white, curly leaves thin, exceedingly tender and of good quality. Splendid for growing under glass and early planting outside.

Simpson Early Curled.—White-seeded. A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground; a favorite with market gardeners.

Big Boston.—This beautiful splendid Lettuce has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties throughout the large trucking sections of the South. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery, yellow heads with thoroughly blanched hearts; crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions.

P. & H. New York Mammoth.—Large heads, solid, blanches beautifully, crisp and tender.

Improved Hanson.—A white seeded lettuce of American origin, especially adapted to outdoor culture. The leaves are crumpled, the head proper is hard, tender and crisp, with white blanched appearance at the center. The average size is quite large. In table quality this lettuce is free from bitter taste, having sweet rich flavor, even to the outer leaves. Resists heat and drouth well, and is slow to run to seed.

Tall Green.—Pods long, green, ribbed; heavy bearer.
Georgia Favorite Dwarf Green.—Early and very productive; green pods.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets

The value of sugar beets and mangels for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. Their use results in improved health and condition of animals, the increased flow and quality of milk from cows and the saving in fodder. In rich soil they yield enormously. Everyone who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of these beets for winter feed.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel.—Best mangel for deep soil. Very large, wonderfully productive and of good quality.

Golden Tankard.—Highly esteemed for dairy use, flesh solid, yellow. Early, quite hardy, a heavy cropper.

Giant Feeding Sugar.—This unites the large size of the mangel with the greater feeding value of the sugar beet. The roots average ten to twelve inches, and the outline is that of a broad thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white.

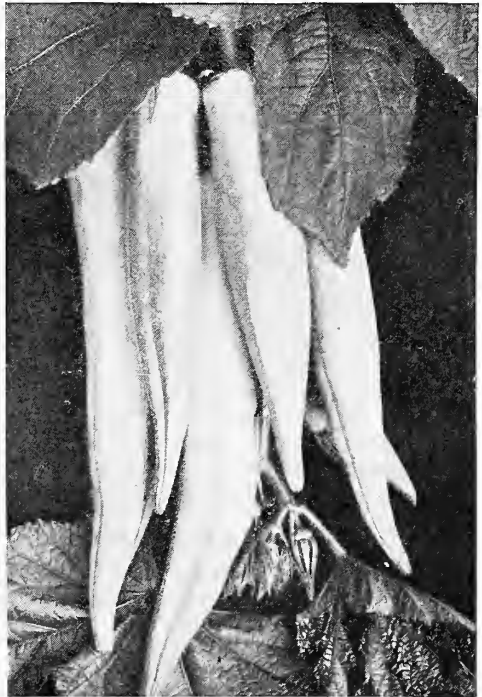
Mammoth Red Globe.—This variety is especially adapted to shallow soils. It is a large, round beet, red skinned, and white fleshed.

Okra

Culture.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. Soil should be well manured. Plants may also be raised in pots or hotbed, and transplanted.

White Velvet.—Of tall growth, pods never prickly to touch, being always round and smooth.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod.—The pods are produced in great abundance, and when ready to use are from four to five inches long, of a handsome green color, and of the best quality.

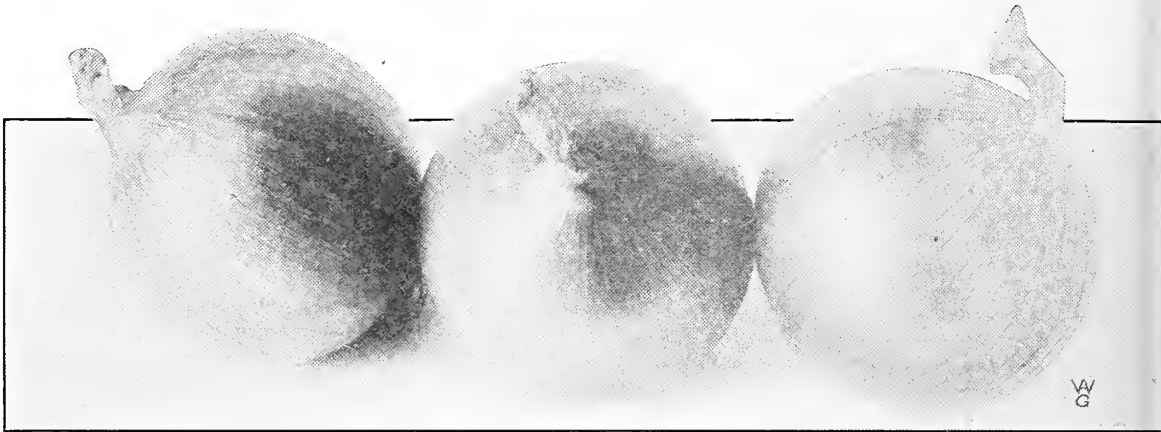


White Velvet Okra

ONIONS

One oz. will sow 75 ft. of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre to grow large onions. If set onions are wanted, sow 50 to 60 lbs. to the acre.

Culture.—The onion thrives best on rich, loamy soil, and unlike other vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. Ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn and laid up in ridges during the winter to pulverize. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling ground with a rake and tread it firmly; sow thinly in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep and 1 foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with back of spade or light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 to 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeings, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, nor to collect it about the growing bulbs. The onions may be pulled as soon as the tops are down. Expose to the sun for a few days to dry them for storage or market.



Prizetaker Onions

Australian Brown.—New; noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar color (brown); early, globe-shaped; flesh white.

Red Creole Onion.—This is the greatest of all red onions. It is the best keeper, best producer, both in yield and money. It is a distinct variety that has been cultivated in this section for more than fifty years. The skin is brownish red, flesh very solid and fine grained and rather strong flavored. Extremely productive and the best shipper and keeper of all sorts. It is, without doubt, the greatest onion for the Southern grower, and is rapidly becoming more popular. Matures a little later than the Bermuda sorts, but does not rot as easily.

It is the largest and best onion under cultivation. For home garden use it is unexcelled. They can be retained after harvesting a full year without rotting.

Giant Yellow Prizetaker.—This variety of recent introduction annually grows in favor. It excels every onion now existing in beauty, size and productiveness, and equals the best in quality, being as mild in flavor as the imported Spanish onions. Flesh white, sweet and tender. The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe.

White Portugal or Silverskin.—A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor, hard and fine-grained and a good keeper. Extensively sown for sets, and is also largely grown for pickling.

White Pearl.—A small, white sort, remarkable for the rapidity of its growth; flesh mild and pleasant flavored.

Mammoth Silver King.—A very large onion, resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and rather a better keeper, making it more desirable for the later fall market. The skin is silvery white; flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Crop failure.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A very handsome, round or globe-shaped variety of large size, with thin, yellowish skin, white flesh, fine grained, mild, very firm, and the best of keepers. It ripens early.

Red Wethershead.—A very large, deep red onion, that matures early and succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are flattened, very large around, solid and of finer quality. A good keeper. One of the best red onions for home use or market, where a globe-shaped onion is not required.

El Paso.—A variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of 6 inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound, flavored very mildly. Our seed of this variety comes

direct from Mexico. Skin of the onion generally white, but sometimes mixed with red and yellow.

Crystal White Wax.—Teneriffe Grown. This is a large, pure white, flat onion. In the South, especially Texas, during the last few years, it has become so popular that there has not been enough seed to meet the demand. It grows to a good size early and is the mildest and sweetest of all onions. It is the finest slicing onion for the home garden. True seed very scarce.

Red Bermuda.—The name of this variety is Red, but it is dashed with red on a straw-colored ground.

Yellow Bermuda.—Straw-colored. Our seed is Teneriffe Grown.

Onion Sets

Ten to twelve bushels to the acre, according to size.

Culture.—Plant the sets 4 inches apart, in rows about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. Fall planting of Onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced.

Multiplying Shallots.—Used extensively. Valuable for an early crop. They grow in clusters, very productive and of a mild and sweet flavor.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda Sets.

Red Bermuda Sets.

Yellow Bermuda Sets.

White Pearl Sets.

White Bottom Sets.

Red Bottom Sets.

Yellow Bottom Sets.

Parsley

Culture.—Can be sown either in spring or fall in rows 15 inches apart. Seed is slow to germinate, often taking 3 to 5 weeks. When plants have become strong, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds and grass. You should soak seed in water at least 12 hours before planting. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

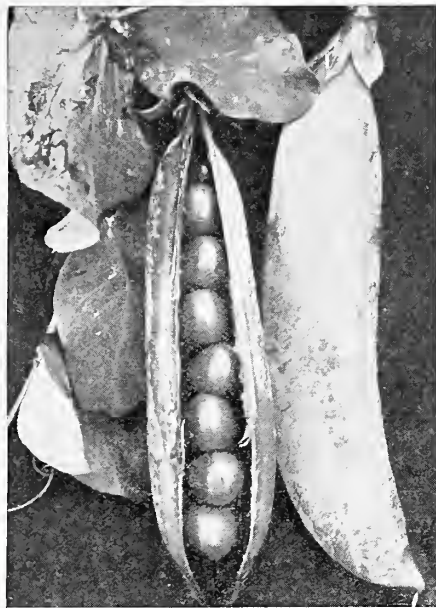
Double Curled.—This is the variety so largely cultivated by our gardeners.

DON'T FAIL TO ORDER "LIBERTY GARDEN COLLECTION"

PEAS

One pound will plant about 70 feet of drill, 90 to 120 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—The Pea is hardy and endures cold well, either in or above the ground. It is best to sow the earliest varieties as soon as possible, in warm light soil, prepared the previous autumn or winter. The main crop may be sown about two weeks later and on somewhat heavier soil. Sow Peas in drills about 2 to 3 inches deep, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. In garden culture sow in double rows 10 inches apart. Avoid fresh manure or very rich soil or too rank vine growth will result.



Champion of England Peas

Early Alaska.—24-inch. We have a very fine strain. A very desirable early pea for market gardeners. Pods dark green, peas bluish green when ripe. Can be shipped long distances without losing its color.

Early Premium Gem.—Height, one foot; early and prolific. A type and an improvement of the McLean's Little Gem. Pods long and of dark green color. Crowded with 6 to 9 very large Peas of fine quality. This is a very fine Pea and a great favorite on the market. The most popular sort for family use.

Champion of England.—One of the best late peas for the market gardener or private garden, superior flavor, exceedingly productive. Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown, and very productive. Height four or five feet, seed whitish green and much shriveled. We consider this equal in quality to any in cultivation, and the best of its season, either or the amateur or market gardener.

Bliss Everbearing.—Height 2 feet, hardy, vigorous, enormous cropper. Pods and peas large and good quality. Stays in bearing nearly all summer if weather is favorable. I have sometimes picked from the same row for over a month.

Large White Marrowfat.—Cultivated very extensively for the summer crop. About five feet high, of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled. Seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. This variety is excellent for summer use, and is undoubtedly one of the most popular and productive of the garden variety.

American Wonder.—12 inch. It is a very early, dwarf, wrinkled variety and is particularly recommended for the family garden. Very productive and flavor unsurpassed.

Nott's Excelsior.—15 inch. The earliest and best dwarf wrinkled pea. Fast taking the place of American Wonder. It is fully as early, while the pods are larger, more numerous, and better filled. The peas are tender and of a most delicious flavor when cooked.

First and Best.—Extra early. The vines average eighteen to twenty-four inches in height, setting a good

number of choice pods, filled with choice peas of excellent flavor.

Pride of the Market.—Height of vine, 2 ft. A round, blue pea. Pods of enormous size, borne 9 to 10 on a vine and contain 9 to 10 peas of excellent quality.

Peppers

One ounce of seed for 1,000 or 1,500 plants.

Culture.—The pepper plant is tender and should be started under glass. Warm, moist soil is best, with plenty of well-rotted manure plowed under. The plants should be set $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Sow seed in hotbeds in March. The plants may be transplanted into small pots and then when the ground is warm the peppers will make rapid growth after they are set out in open ground.

Pimento.—This superb new mildest flavored of all peppers is of southern origin. Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meat and baked, used as a salad or canned for use at any time of year. Has thick, firm flesh, which permits of its being scalded and peeled. Should be in every garden.

Ruby King.—Very large. The most popular variety.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—Bright-red at maturity, entirely mild, heavy producer.

Chinese Giant.—The mildest and largest red pepper.

Long Red Cayenne.—Coral-red when ripe, very hot and strong; the Cayenne Pepper of Commerce.

Red Chili.—Of bright-red color and borne in great profusion. A standard household variety of pepper.

Ruby Giant.—Of stocky growth, very vigorous, well branched and thickly set with enormous fruit, much larger than the well-known Ruby King. The flesh is extremely mild, and very thick. For salads it is unsurpassed sliced, of mild flavor.



Parsnips

Culture.—Sow early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart. Plant any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude. In Florida and Gulf Coast section sow from September to December for winter and spring crop. One ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three to four pounds to the acre.

Improved Hollow Crown.—This is the best variety to plant. This variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from the depression on top or crown of the root.

PRODUCE YOUR OWN FOOD

Pumpkins

One ounce for 25 hills, 3 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—The Pumpkin, under good care, bears abundantly, and furnishes a great amount of palatable food for cows, pigs, etc. Several of the fine flesh varieties are also used for culinary purposes. They may be grown as a field crop. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, and any time after the first of May. Avoid planting near the vine crops, as they will hybridize and damage that crop. One ounce will plant about 25 hills, 3 pounds to the acre.

Connecticut Field.—Very productive, largely grown for feeding stock.

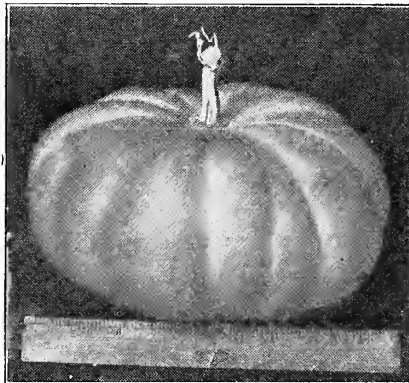
Kentucky Field.—A large round variety, producing in great numbers; has thick meat of a fine quality. Very suitable for canners' use.

Tennessee Sweet Potato.—This sort has as sweet a flavor as any squash. For cooking purposes it is the finest of all pumpkins.

Large Cheese.—Fine grained and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow, flattened at the ends. An excellent variety for the South.

Japanese Pie.—Fruits mature early. Flesh deep yellow, flavor much the same as sweet potatoes. The seeds are marked with curious indentations, resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet.

Big Tom.—The common large yellow pumpkin; the best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Our strain of this variety is very fine, and produces the largest and handsomest pumpkins.



Big Tom Pumpkin. Plant them with your Corn

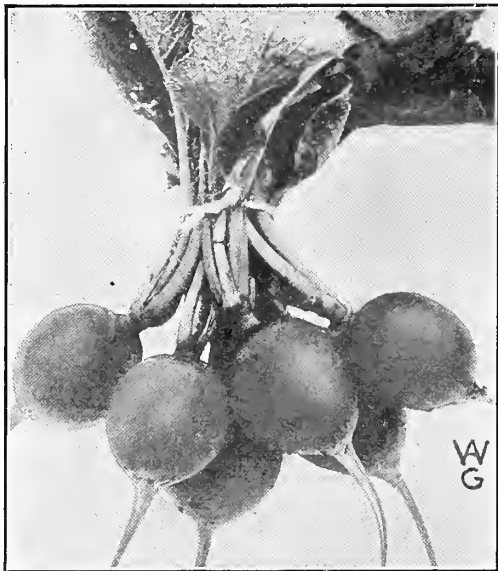
La Guna Mexican Pumpkin.—This is a medium size pumpkin and it seems to stand dry weather exceedingly well. We understand that this pumpkin has been growing in Mexico for many years but has not been planted very extensively in the United States.

Green-Striped Cashaw or Pie Pumpkin.—A crooked neck variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of rich yellow color, solid, fine grained, very thick and sweet.

RADISHES

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Good ventilation is necessary when grown under glass. Seed may be sown in hotbeds in January or February, plants should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. Sow in the open ground in March, April and May in succession 10 days apart, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart. After the middle of June the demand is usually light. Use a light, rich soil as a crisp Radish cannot be grown in heavy soil. Radishes may also be sown during August and first half of September in open ground and early in October in frames or hot-beds. Radishes will mature in from three to four weeks, and should be eaten when quite small. It is a mistake to let them grow too long, or too large, because they become pithy and tough and unfit for table use.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radishes

Early Scarlet Turnip.—A small, round, turnip-shaped radish, with small top and of quick growth.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—A handsome, very early round sort, skin bright scarlet on top, and shading to white on bottom; crisp and fine; very popular.

Long White Vienna.—A splendid white summer variety, tender and crisp, very popular with gardeners.

Chartier.—The best long red radish. The roots grow 6 to 7 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter. They are smooth, straight, bright red, with white tip. Very handsome and of fine quality. Remains for a long time before getting pithy.

White Icicle.—This radish is undoubtedly the finest white radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest of the long radishes. It is very early.

Cincinnati Market.—(Glass)—Of the long scarlet type, brilliant scarlet, flesh crisp, brittle and very fine quality; tops small. Excellent for market purposes.

Long Scarlet Short-Top.—Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth and bright scarlet, and is of the best quality.

French Breakfast.—Olive-shaped, with white tip; crisp and tender.

China Rose Winter.—One of the very best varieties. Roots 5 or 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Bright rose color; flesh white, crisp, and of mild delicate flavor.

Round Black Spanish Winter.—Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, 3 or 4 inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white. Fine for winter use as the roots keep a long time.

Rhubarb Roots

We will be in position to supply Rhubarb Roots during the month of March.

Spinach

One ounce for 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds in drills for an acre.

Culture.—Sow early in spring, in drills 1 foot apart, every two weeks for a succession. Thin so that each plant will have about 4 inches space for developing. If sown broadcast use 12 to 15 pounds per acre. If sown in drills, cultivate and keep down weeds. It costs no more to produce Spinach in the winter than in the summer as it is not liable to shoot to seed in cold weather. For fall use sow in August and winter crop sow in September, covering that which is left out over winter with straw, if the weather becomes quite cold.

Bloomdale.—The hardiest, large, savoy-curved, crumpled thick leaves.

Monstrous Virolia.—Large, thick, dark green leaves.

Squash

One ounce of seed for 25 hills, 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

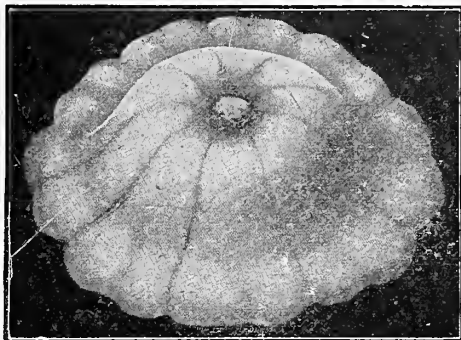
Culture.—The culture is about the same as melons. Make the ground very rich—a good sandy loam is best. The squashes are tender and the seed should not be planted until warm weather. Allow 4x4 feet for the hills of the bush sort and 8x8 feet or more for the running kinds. Thin to three plants to the hill.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan.—The well-known summer variety, grown extensively for shipping. Color white, the flesh is tender and delicate. Of dwarf habits, hardy and productive.

Yellow Summer Crookneck.—A favorite in both home and market gardens. Fruits rather small, of bright orange color. Rich and buttery.

Hubbard.—Excellent winter variety; well known. Noted for the uniform good quality of its fine-grained and nutty-flavored flesh, and its good keeping qualities.

Boston Marrow.—Fall and winter variety; large oval; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream-color; flesh rich salmon-yellow.



Early White Bush Squash

TOMATOES

One ounce of seed will produce from 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

Culture.—Sow seed in a box or hotbed early, and transplant at least once to get a strong root growth. When danger of frost is over set in open ground 3 to 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruit may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots and then setting out the entire contents as soon as ground is warm. The varieties of Tomatoes described in this seed book comprise the very best kinds known to the trade and none are included that do not possess some merit.



McGee Tomato

McGee.—A wonderful tomato, both as to yield and quality. This superfine variety was introduced in the South a few years ago, but we were reluctant about offering it to our trade before convincing ourselves that there was sufficient merit in this magnificent sort to induce our handling the seed. Trial reports are most favorable, and we are convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt

that this variety will eventually become extremely popular in the South. It is one of the most prolific bearers we have ever seen. The average weight of the tomato is about half a pound. The color is bright crimson, very solid, and of good flavor, producing few seeds and small cavities. For general appearance when served on the table few varieties can compare with it, and as a yielder none equal it.

PONDEROSA.—Ripens quite early and continues fruiting until late in the season, of immense size; solid, meaty, almost seedless; particularly desirable for the home garden.

June Pink.—One of the earliest. The tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost.

Stone.—This tomato is recognized by market gardeners as one of the best of all the standard sorts.

Dwarf Champion.—Round, smooth and symmetrical; size medium, table quality superior; a good shipper.

Earliana.—The very earliest large tomato. Is fully a week ahead of all others. The plants are strong and of vigorous growth, sets its fruit freely.

Early Acme.—Well known as the earliest good tomato for early or main crop. Fruit medium size, smooth, red with a purplish tinge; ripens evenly, making it one of the best for market or family use.

New Dwarf Stone.—Plants grow dwarf and stocky, like those of Dwarf Champion, and can be set out close together. The fruit is like Stone, large, solid, and deep red, and of fine quality. Ripens a little earlier than Stone.

Early Detroit.—The largest and best in shape of the early purplish pink tomatoes. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit exceptionally uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, heavy, firm, smooth and well adapted for shipping.

Pear-Shaped Yellow.—Fruit 2 inches long, 1 inch in diameter, used in pickling in unbroken form.

Grow Meat-Saving Vegetables

Certain garden products such as beans, peas, lentils, peanuts and other foods rich in protein are partial meat substitutes and supply much nourishment in small bulk. Grow this class of food liberally to help conserve meats needed for export.

TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, one to two pounds for an acre.

Culture.—The soil for turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, or sow broadcast; much larger crops of turnips can be obtained by drill culture. In this latitude, for main crop, the seed may be sown during August and the first part of September. Turnips are chiefly grown for autumn cropping, because ordinarily they thrive better in cool weather; during the hot months they are apt to run to leaf and make seed rather than bulbs. These hot weather tendencies of the turnip family have been overcome in a very few varieties, and among these the very best are the Extra Early Milans, which are especially suited for spring planting, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be cultivated in the spring.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—Very early; flat, smooth, medium size, with bright-purple top and few leaves.

Early White Milan.—Same as Purple Top Milan, but pure white, sweet and tender; best early market variety.

Early White Flat Dutch.—Smooth, flat, early, white; makes quick growth, excellent quality.

Purple Top Strap Leaf.—The best table and stock turnip for fall planting.

Purple Top White Globe.—A large, rapid growing sort with globular roots.

Pomeranian White Globe.—Valuable for both table and stock.

Golden Ball.—Very fine texture, the sweetest and most delicious of the yellow flesh varieties; is of medium size, and makes rapid growth, matures early and keeps well. A superior table variety.

Amber Globe.—Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size.

Cowhorn.—Is an excellent variety, delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name.

Early White Egg.—A quick-growing egg-shaped variety, perfectly smooth, pure white, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves.

Seven Top.—Cultivated exclusively in the south for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

Rutabagas or Swedish

Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga.—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor and the best in every respect.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST
BUY FROM A RELIABLE SEEDSMAN

Tables Showing the Quantity of Seed Usually Sown Upon an Acre

VEGETABLE SEEDS

	Quantity per acre		Quantity per acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.	½ lb.	Leek, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.	4 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.	5 lbs.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.	4 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf or Bush, in drills.	2 bu.	Melons, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	3 lbs.
Beans, Pole or Running, 1 qt. to 200 hills.	½ bu.	Melons, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.	5 lbs.
Beets, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	10 lbs.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.	10 lbs.
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet drill.	6 lbs.	Onion Seed, for Sets.	30 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	5 oz.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	5 oz.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill.	8 bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	½ lb.	Peas, Garden, 1 qt. to 100 feet of drill.	2 bu.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 lbs.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	4 oz.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	5 oz.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.	10 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.	4 oz.	Parsnips, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.	5 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	½ lb.	Potatoes.	10 bu.
Corn, Sweet, 1 qt. to 50 hills.	10 qts.	Pumpkins, 1 oz. to 25 hills.	4 lbs.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.	8 lbs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	10 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills.	2 lbs.	Rhubarb, 1 oz. to 500 plants.	
Eggplant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	4 oz.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.	8 lbs.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.	3 lbs.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.	10 lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.	2 bu.	Squash, Dwarf, 1 oz. to 40 hills.	4 lbs.
Gourds, 1 oz. to 25 hills.	2½ lbs.	Squash, Running varieties, 1 oz. to 10 hills.	3 lbs.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	4 oz.	Tomatoes, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	4 oz.
Kohl-Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.	1½ lbs.	Turnips, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.	2 lbs.



Excel Watermelon

WATERMELONS

One pound for 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Watermelons give best results when planted on light, well-drained soils. The hills should be 8 feet apart each way and some well-rotted manure in each hill thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant the seed as soon as weather is warm and settled; 6 to 8 seeds should be planted in each hill, and after the plants are well established they should be thinned to 3 or 4 plants in each hill. Cultivation should be kept up until vines cover the ground. A few hills for early use may be grown in same manner as suggested under the heading of Muskmelons.

Gilberts Excel—the Best General Purpose Melon on the Market—It Is All Its Name Implies.—This is the shippers' melon. It is well adapted to Southern conditions and for a shipping melon it can't be beat. The rind is tough and will withstand the roughest use in transit, besides being a heavy cropper. It is a large, long, dark green melon with faint stripes making a quick seller on the market. Flesh red, very crisp, solid, and a wonderful early medium shipper.

Kleckley Sweet.—It is especially desirable for its fine flavor, is a long oval shaped watermelon with dark-green rind. The flesh is scarlet, very firm, and of luscious quality and crisp texture. It is a good family melon, but the rind is too tender for distant shipping.

Tom Watson.—Similar in appearance to Alabama Sweets, color of the rind somewhat darker. Tom Watson produces melons 18 to 30 inches long, by 8 to 12 inches in diameter and weighing from 20 to 60 pounds; the dark-green rind is tough but thin and withstands shipment to distant markets. The deep red flesh extends to within three-fourths of an inch of the rind, is crisp, melting and of fine flavor; heart large with no sign of core.

Alabama Sweet.—This melon is now the leading shipping melon, for it is of excellent quality and there is a great demand for a sweet luscious melon on the early market. Many melons shipped are lacking in quality. A long shaped, dark skinned melon, flesh red. One of the first to come into market, it being early, of strong growth and will bear longer than other melons. It is a light seeded melon and first class for shipping. Good size but not ungainly. Largely raised in the south where it brings extra prices. It is a splendid melon for profit as well as a sure cropper for home use.

Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy.—One of the largest oldest and most popular sorts, especially in the south. Fruit very long, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. Flesh bright scarlet, very sweet and tender. Vines large and vigorous. Seed nearly white.

Angel Kiss.—A mottled silver-grey melon, with bright red flesh and delicious flavor. The melon grows from 18 to 20 inches in length and average weight about thirty pounds. It is oblong in shape, with a tough rind,

and is very early. This and Sugar Stick are about the best melons with light-colored rind.

Halbert's Honey.—One of the most popular watermelons of the day. It has more good points—more real quality than any other melon, making it so popular. Quality is what people want in a melon, sweet, fine flavored and juicy. Of course a popular melon must have size and shipping quality. The Halbert's Honey has all these requirements, and I tell you, friends, and especially market melon growers, you are missing a good thing if you are not growing Halbert's Honey. The finest of all watermelons for the home garden and local market. This melon is the greatest melon on the market today. A wonderful improvement over the famous Kleckley Sweet, and is gaining favor wherever grown. The critical trade demands this melon on account of being unequalled in quality. Will ripen choice fruit even in the Northern states if planted in a good location.

The melons average 20 to 25 inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green, flesh is a beautiful crimson, the rich coloring and luscious quality extends to the rind.

Golden Honey.—A beautiful, golden-fleshed melon. The finest we ever tasted.

The flesh is a beautiful, glistening amber yellow, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor. It is medium early, of uniform large size, oblong shape and of handsome appearance. The rind is light green, with mottled stripes. This melon has no hard core or stringy sections. The rind is thick and the seeds are large and white, some a small black tip. For several years our customers have been asking for a yellow fleshed melon and we offer the Golden Honey with full confidence that we shall please our patrons.

Colorado Preserving Citron.—It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some weighing as high as 50 or 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with very few seeds, and makes the finest kind of preserves. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons well and seem adapted to most climates.

Aid in Sugar Conservation

Many garden and orchard products contain natural sugars. Melons, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, parsnips, beets and certain squashes partially satisfy the sugar appetite. Also give preference to foods that require minimum sugar for canning and preserving. There is no acute sugar famine, but the shortage is likely to continue.

Poultry Supplies

We carry a very complete line of Poultry Foods, Remedies, Supplies, etc., but on account of limited space we can not give a description of everything to be found in this section. We are listing the most reliable and popular goods below, but if you are in the market for anything not listed, advise us what it is, and quantity desired, and we will be glad to write you about it.



CONKEY'S REMEDIES

CONKEY'S REMEDIES

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY
CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS
CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER
CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY
CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY
CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY
CONKEY'S SOREHEAD REMEDY
CONKEY'S LICE POWDER
CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID
CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT
CONKEY'S LIMBERNECK REMEDY
CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY
CONKEY'S BLACK HEAD REMEDY
CONKEY'S FLEA SALVE
CONKEY'S NOXICIDE

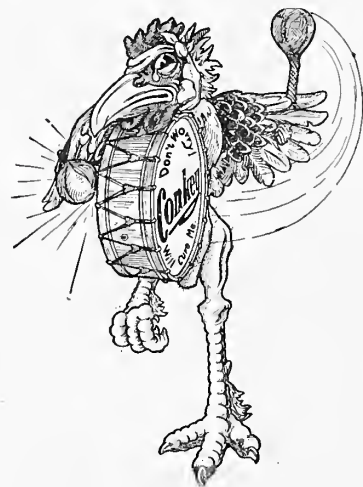


CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC

Insures maximum egg production. More eggs means more money—give your hens a fair deal—give them

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC

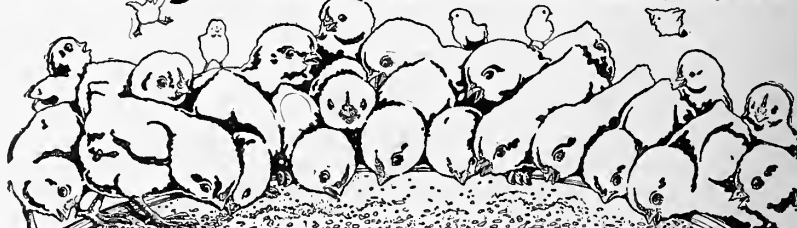
Write for CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK and CONKEY'S "HOW TO RAISE CHICKENS." They are free—you should not be without these books.



CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK AND STARTING FOOD.

Makes raising chickens easy. It is the first three weeks of the chick's life that determines the life of the chick. Proper food is the answer to the problem. Start them right. It costs about 2c. per chick for 8 weeks—practically nothing—to feed.

Conkey's BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD



MAKES HUSKY CHICKS

We can also furnish the following REMEDIES:

LE GEAR'S POULTRY POWDER
LE GEAR'S LICE POWDER
LE GEAR'S LIQUID LICE KILLER
LE GEAR'S ROUP REMEDY
LE GEAR'S CHOLERA REMEDY
PRATT'S HOG WORM POWDER
PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD
PRATT'S LICE POWDER
PRATT'S POULTRY REMEDY
PRATT'S HEAD LICE SALVE
PRATT'S ROUP CURE
PRATT'S CHOLERA REMEDY
PRATT'S BRONCHITIS REMEDY
ROYAL GAPE REMEDY
BLANCHARD'S "LION BRAND" WHALE OIL SOAP
SULPHUR CANDLES

Pittman & Harrison Company

"POLKA-DOT" BRAND POULTRY FOODS

Each of the foods listed below is a balanced ration; scientifically prepared from first-class grains, etc., and properly proportioned:

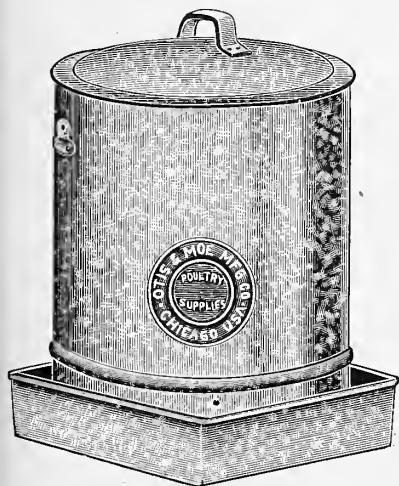
SPECIAL POULTRY FOOD, WITH GRIT
SPECIAL POULTRY FOOD, WITHOUT GRIT
SPECIAL CHICK FOOD

SPECIAL PIGEON FOOD
SPECIAL DEVELOPING MASH
SPECIAL EGG MASH

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS, ETC.

ALFALFA MEAL
CHILI PEPPER SEED
WHEAT FOR POULTRY (When the government will permit its sale)
MILLET FOR POULTRY
MILO MAIZE FOR POULTRY
KAFFIR CORN FOR POULTRY
CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL
FLINT GRIT
CRYS-CO GRIT

SUNFLOWER SEED
BEEF SCRAPS
MEAT MEAL
POULTRY BONE
BLOOD MEAL
MEAT AND BONE MEAL
BIRD RAPE
CHARCOAL
CANARY SEED
CANADA PEAS



Moe's Top-Fill Fountain

POULTRY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

MOE'S TOP-FILL FOUNTAINS

Fill in the morning and your chickens have an all day's supply of pure water at just the right temperature.

The double wall keeps water cool in summer and retards freezing in winter. No valves to get out of order. Thoroughly sanitary and as easily cleaned as an ordinary pail. Does away with slopping over when being filled. Can be hung up out of the litter and the square pan prevents spilling at that time. The square pan also affords drinking facilities for two pens at the same time. Fills from the top. Prevents all spilling and slopping over when being filled. The most popular fountain on the market. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes and packed in individual containers.

No. 1—1-gallon capacity, shipping weight 4 lbs.
No. 2—2-gallon capacity, shipping weight 5 lbs.
No. 4—4-gallon capacity, shipping weight 8 lbs.

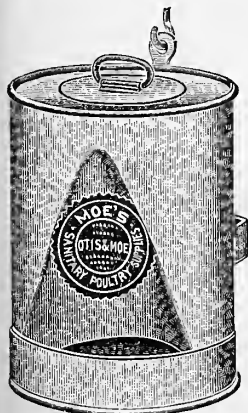
HEATERS FOR TOP-FILL FOUNTAINS

Makes our Top-Fill Fountains absolutely non-freezing, no matter what the weather. Constructed with every precaution against danger of ignition. Simple and safe. So ventilated that the lamp will not blow out in the stormiest weather, but all the time supplying just sufficient heat to prevent the water from freezing. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron with lamp complete in three sizes.

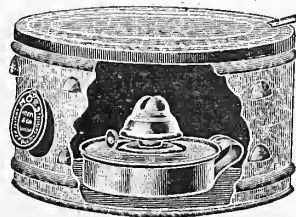
MOE'S WALL FOUNTAINS

A convenient style of fountain. Very popular with some breeders, that can be hung up on the walls of the poultry house, out of the litter.

Style "A" made with removable bottoms so that all parts can be easily cleansed, greatly adding to their sanitation and durability. Easily filled. Manufactured of galvanized iron, in three sizes, packed as desired.



Moe's Wall Fountain



Heater for Top-Fill Fountain

No. 25-A.—About $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon capacity, shipping weight 1 pound.
No. 26-A.—About 1 gallon capacity, shipping weight 2 pounds.
No. 27-A.—About 2 gallon capacity, shipping weight 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

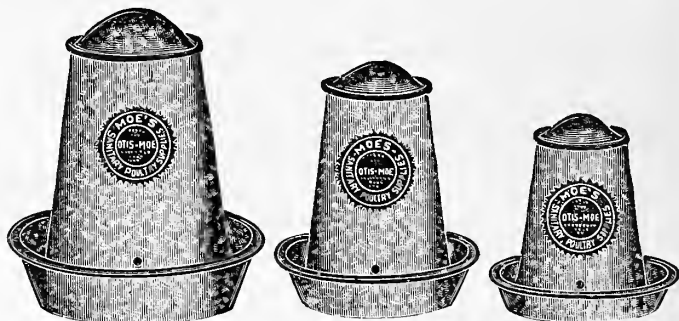
BOTTOM-FILL FOUNTAINS.

A General Utility Fountain at a Low Price

Made in two pieces. Easily cleaned, and owing to its shape, it will not burst from freezing. This fountain fills the breeder's needs for an inexpensive fountain. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes.

Size.

- No. 19—About 1 quart capacity.
 No. 20—About ½-gallon capacity.
 No. 24—About 1-gallon capacity.

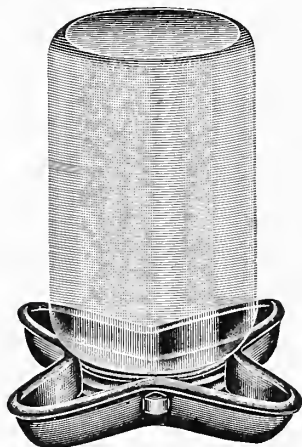


Bottom-Fill Fountains

MOE'S STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER.

The most simple, practicable and durable Mason Jar Fount on the market. Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only.

No. 32 without the jar

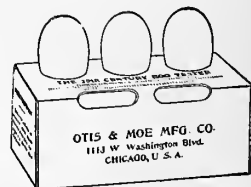


Moe's Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

MOE'S TWENTIETH CENTURY EGG TESTER

Do not pay for bad eggs. Test them before breaking and return the bad ones to your dealer. Collapsible, convenient, necessary and inexpensive. One size.

Shipping weight per dozen, 4 lbs.



Moe's 20th Century Egg Tester

DRY MASH HOPPERS

Large in capacity and small in price. Does away with all trouble of feed clogging, no matter how coarse. The gradual enlargement to the base, together with the vibration of the fowls feeding from the trough will force the feed downward. It is a great feed saver. Every safeguard has been placed in the construction of the trough to prevent

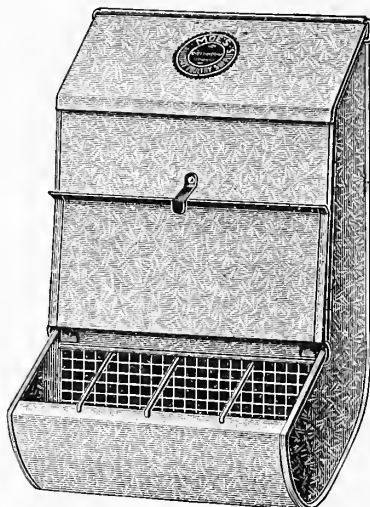
the birds from throwing out the feed. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest merit. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

- No. 35—8½ in. wide, 12-quart capacity.
 No. 36—12 in. wide, 18-quart capacity.
 No. 37—24 in. wide, 36-quart capacity.

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

- No. 45—For baby chicks.
 No. 9—For grown birds.
 No. 90—For grown birds.



Dry Mash Hopper

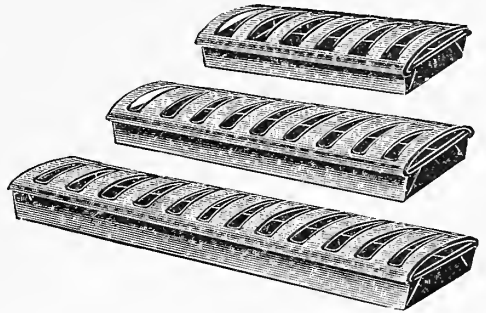


Grit and Shell Boxes

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS

Can be used for feed, wet mash or water. Barred top prevents wasting of feed, and if used for water, does away with the little chicks drowning. The feed saved by using this trough will more than pay for itself in a few weeks. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes, namely:

- No. 21—12 inches long.
- No. 22—18 inches long.
- No. 23—24 inches long.



Sanitary Feeding Troughs

MOE'S SELF-LOCKING LEG BANDS

A sealed band that requires no sealer. Simply push it together and it is sealed. Made of bright nickel-colored metal that will not rust or corrode.

- Sizes:
- No. 1—Pigeon.
 - No. 4—Mediterranean Females.
 - No. 5—Mediterranean Males.
 - No. 6—American Females.
 - No. 7—American Males.
 - No. 8—Asiatics and Turkeys.

INSTRUCTIONS

Bend the band around one finger so that it is perfectly round and the ends meet. Then place it around leg of the bird and lock by pushing the ends together.

MOE'S KEY RING LEG BANDS

Made of celluloid in six sizes and ten colors. Very durable and simple to install. Made in the following sizes:

Asiatic
Bantam

American
Pigeon

Mediterranean
Baby Chick



EGG CASES

"DIAMOND BRAND" PARCEL POST EGG CARRIERS

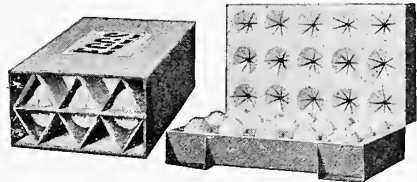
A broken egg is a wasted egg. You will not have to pay for any broken eggs if you make your shipments in Diamond Parcel Post Egg Carriers. Postmasters, express agents, producers and consumers have given the Diamond Parcel Post Egg Carrier every possible test and find it perfectly designed for the protection of eggs in transit. Take no chances on breakage, be sure of safe delivery. Protect yourself against loss of eggs and loss of profit. Ship eggs in the **Diamond Parcel Post Egg Carrier**. Selected eggs bring best price—shipped to the customer in a Diamond Parcel Post Egg Carrier. Eggs have been shipped from Carey, Ohio, to Moscow without a crack—more than half way around the world by ship and rail in a Diamond Safe Delivery Egg Carrier.

Taken from the Poultry Record, Carey, Ohio, September, 1913:

LONG DISTANCE EGG SHIPMENT.

"About three months ago Edward Davidson, breeder of Barred and Buff Rocks and Rouen Ducks, near Carey, received an order for eggs from Moscow, Russia, and asked the editor of the Record to assist in packing them for shipment. Although we had little hopes of their ever reaching Russia without being broken, no matter how they were packed, we consented. The eggs were packed in Diamond egg boxes, made in Minneapolis, just as we had been packing eggs all through the season. A couple of months later Mr. Davidson received word that the eggs had arrived there safely—none broken. Here is an extract from the letter:

"I have much pleasure in notifying you that the eggs arrived very safely here on the 6th of July, and I wish to thank you most heartily for the very prompt execution of the order and especially for the ingenious way of packing the eggs. On our Russian railways eggs are generally handled very roughly and breakages are a general thing, but in your lot not a single egg was broken. I dare say I will get some chicks, though the eggs were on the way more than five weeks."



Diamond Parcel Post Egg Carriers

We believe this shipment establishes a new record for safe long-distance egg shipments. It surely does if weight of package is considered.

The "Diamond" is undoubtedly the strongest and simplest cardboard egg shipping case on the market. Furnished in hatching sizes for 15, 30, 25, 50 and 100 egg sizes, and Parcel Post Boxes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8-dozen sizes.

BULIS EGG-SHIPPING CASE

Also a first-class durable cardboard shipping box.

INCUBATORS

We can furnish you with any kind of a standard make incubator. When you get ready to buy a new incubator, write us, giving size desired and make preferred, and we will take pleasure in giving you any desired information and quote prices.

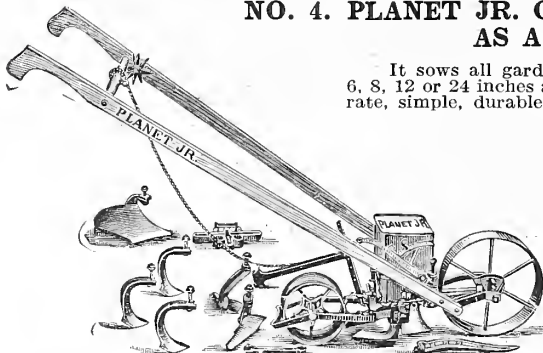
NEST EGGS

We carry the regular china nest eggs, and medicated nest eggs.

PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS

Although we handle the complete line of Planet Jr. Implements, we are only mentioning here the tools that are generally in demand in this section. Should you be interested in any machine not shown in this book, we will, on request, be glad to send you a complete Planet Jr. catalogue, and quote prices.

NO. 4. PLANET JR. COMBINED SEEDER AND WHEEL HOE AS A SINGLE WHEEL HOE



It sows all garden seeds in continuous rows with uniformity, or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and at the same time marks the next row. It is accurate, simple, durable, reliable and easy running.

NO. 12. PLANET JR. DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE COMBINED

Packed weight, 33 lbs.

Equipment:

One pair of 6-inch hoes.
Four steel cultivator teeth. } All oil tempered.
One pair of plows.
Two leaf lifters.

The No. 12 is the most popular Double Wheel Hoe we make. It can be used by man, woman or boy. It is identical with No. 11 except that the 4½-inch hoes and the rakes are omitted from the

equipment, and it is sold at a correspondingly less price. The attachments with it are what gardeners use most, and the short hoes, rakes, and any of the attachments shown on page 28, can be added at any time. You'll be astonished how easy it is to save time, labor, money and get much bigger crops if you use it.

NO. 17. PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Packed weight, 24 lbs.

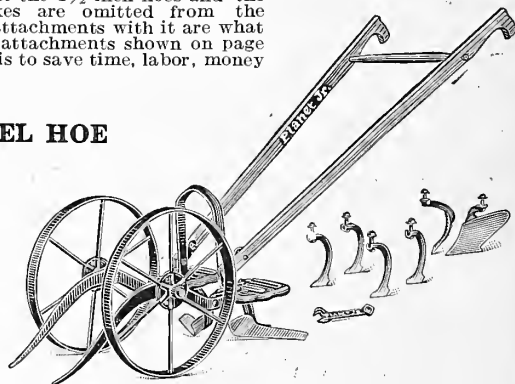
Equipment:

One pair of 6-inch hoes.
Three steel cultivator teeth. } All oil tempered.
One large garden plow.

No. 17 is identical with No. 16, except in equipment, and all that has been said previously regarding Planet Jr. wheel hoes is equally true of No. 17. The three sets of attachments which go with it are all the finest of their kind. An outfit sufficient for most garden work. You can do more and better work with it in one day than you can do in several days with a hand hoe.

The hoes exchange sides to work to or from the row, and change of wheel regulates the depth. The hoes are constantly useful throughout the season.

The cultivating teeth are formed of one piece of steel and work admirably, are change able for pitch and are useful for marking out rows.



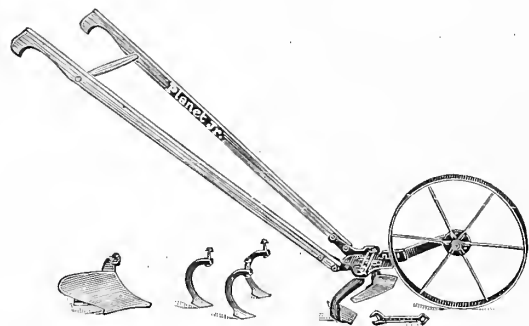
NO. 19. PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Weight, 21 lbs. 15-inch steel wheel.

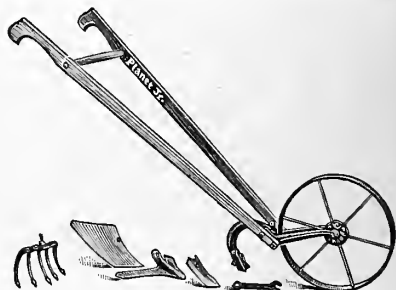
Equipment:

One 2-inch cultivating tooth.
One 10-inch sweep.
One plow.
One 5-prong cultivating attachment.

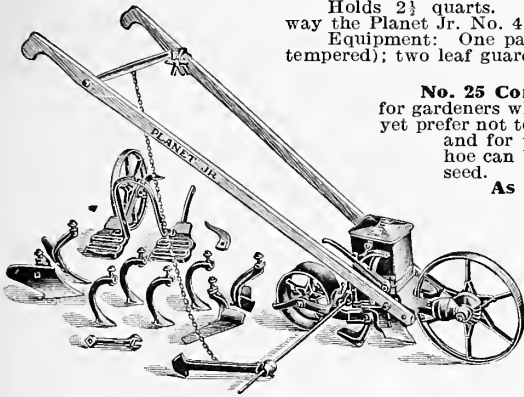
No. 19.—This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The high wheel makes easy running; the standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable malleable piece carries any of



the steels that go with the machine. The cultivating tooth does deep work and marks out rows for onion sets, plants, etc. The sweep is fine for level work by setting it flat; or by pitching the point downward, it is excellent for hilling crops in rows from 12 inches to 16 inches apart, or for opening furrows, for fertilizers, peas, beans, etc. For wide rows go twice to the row as needed. The plow marks out furrows, covers them, and plows to or from the crop as wanted. Use the five-prong attachment for both deep and shallow work. The great variety and fine shape and quality of the tools make implement light running and effective. It is strong, well made, and quickly adjusted. The height of the handles can be changed to suit man or woman, boy or girl.



NO. 25. PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW



Holds 2½ quarts. Weight, complete, 61 lbs. It combines in a most practical way the Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double and Single Wheel Hoe.

Equipment: One pair of 6-inch hoes; four cultivator teeth; one pair plows (all oil-tempered); two leaf guards; one marker.

No. 25 Combined Seeder, Double and Single Wheel Hoe is valuable for gardeners who have enough acreage for a double-wheel hoe to be used, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately; also for onion growers and for the large family garden where both a single and double-wheel hoe can be used to advantage. The hopper holds four pounds of onion seed.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4; for description see page —. It sows in drills any thickness or drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; has the same feed, hill-dropping mechanism and automatic device for stopping the feed, and also a capital seed index.

It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in planting all kinds of garden seeds. Its simplicity, both as a seeder and as a wheel hoe, makes the combination thoroughly satisfactory.

For prices on Planet Jr. tools, see Price List.

THE CYCLONE SEEDER

FIFTY ACRES in a ten-hour day—seeded evenly, thoroughly and easily. That is what YOU can do with a Cyclone Seeder.

Use it with any seeds that can be sown broadcast—or with ground bone, ashes or fertilizers—a **CYCLONE will pay for itself in three hours' work!** Because its absolutely even distribution will make three bushels do the work of four.

THE PARTS THAT DO THE BUSINESS

1. Slope Feed Board.—A very important feature found only in the Cyclone. Keeps the hopper properly filled without tilting the machine. Insures a uniform flow and affords a great convenience to the operator in carrying the seeder.

2. Automatic Feed Adjustment.—Gives positive Force Feed throughout. Quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Can't clog or "rush." No waste of seed.

3. Strong and Rigid Distributing Wheel.—Scatters seed evenly. Throws equal amounts to equal distances on each side of the operator. Made of metal—with no soldered joints.



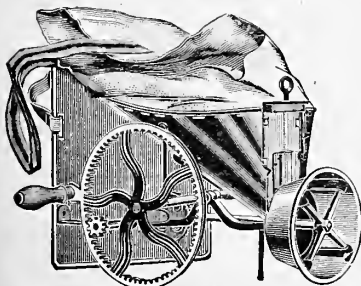
LOW PRICED—BUT GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY.

When these Seeders were first built—more than forty years ago—the price of a single machine was \$15.00, and the farmers were glad to get them at that price. The Cyclone is still worth the original price to any farmer, but because of splendid equipment for manufacturing and large annual sales, we are enabled to furnish you this greatly improved and perfected Cyclone Seeder at about one-tenth the original price.

The average cost of a peck of clover will buy a Cyclone Seeder—and a Cyclone will save you that much in a six-acre sowing! It's the most comfortable Seeder to use you ever saw, too. Shaped to fit the body, it's held against the left side by a strap over one shoulder—there is no neck strap and your hands are in a natural, easy position. And it surely does the work! Stands up, too—season after season. Better get one for your next sowing.

Parcel post weight, 4 lbs.

Price—See price list.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER

A very accurate and durable hand Seed Sower. Will last a lifetime. Larger in size than the "Cyclone" Seed Sower, and will distribute the seed over a larger area.

Price—See price list.



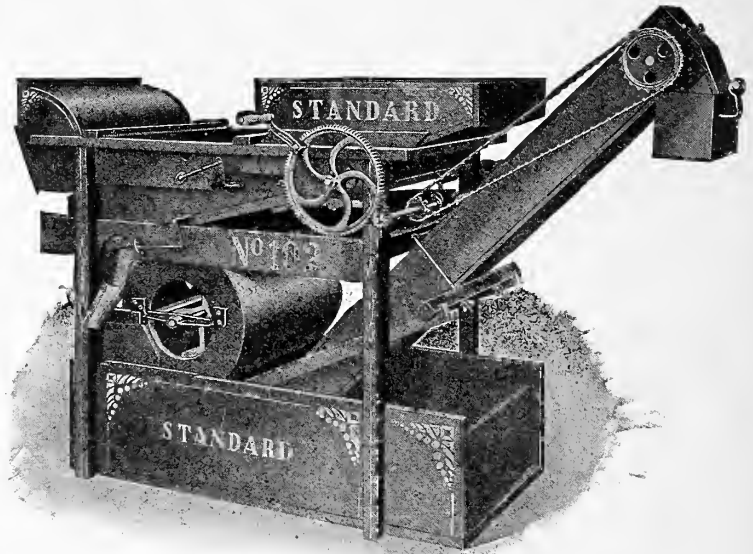
CONKEY'S PERFECT SPRAYER

A good, dependable sprayer will be found a necessity for using CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE, LICE LIQUID, FLY KNOCKER, or any liquid disinfectant or insecticide. CONKEY'S PERFECT SPRAYER, while costing but very little, will be found very serviceable; will spray directly up, or in any direction, and we offer it as the best spray pump manufactured that can be sold for the same price.

Price—See price list.

SEED CLEANERS

Every farmer should have a Seed Cleaner on his farm. It will pay for itself, and many times over, the first season. Recleaned seeds always command a much higher price than thresher run—why not reclean the seeds you have for sale and increase your profit. We handle the "STANDARD" Cleaners of various sizes, either hand or power-driven. See price list.



Seed Cleaner

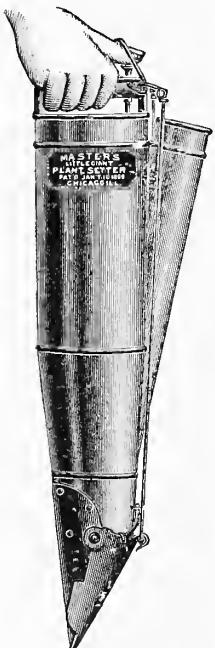
INSECT DESTROYERS

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

Non-poisonous and very effective. See price list.



MASTERS RAPID PLANT SETTER



For setting out Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, etc. The greatest labor saver ever bought or ever used.

NO STOOPING.

NO LAME BACKS.

This little machine has no equal and is as much needed on the farm as the spade or hoe. Makes transplanting easy pleasant work and will produce a perfect stand of plants, and a better quality crop. Those who use the **Masters Plant Setter** state they would not do without it. Its cost is nothing compared with the work it will do, and the tedious labor it will relieve you of. Be sure and include one in your order. See price list.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

PRICES:

1 oz.-	\$0.25-	makes	6 gallons	spray
½ lb.-	0.75-	"	40 to 120	gals. spray
2 lb.-	2.50-	"	160 to 500	" "
10 lb.-	10.75-	"	800 to 2500	" "



WIZARD BRAND FERTILIZER.

For those who desire to purchase commercial Fertilizer, we take pleasure in recommending "Wizard Brand"—it is all fertilizer. Nitrogen, 6 per cent; Phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent; Potash, 5 per cent. See price list.

United States Food Administration
License Number E-19233

Season 1919

ORDER SHEET

For "1877 Brand Seeds"

FROM

Pittman & Harrison Company

Formerly Texas Seed Breeding Farms

Sherman, Texas

**Please do not write
in this space.**

Date Rec'd.....

Amount
enclosed.

Bank draft..... \$.....

Personal check

Exp. money order

P. O. money order

Currency

Coin

Stamps.....

Cr. Memo. No.,.....

Total..... \$.....

Notice—Pittman & Harrison Company give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productivity or any other matter of any seeds they may send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the seeds they send do not grow on these conditions, they are to be returned at once. When you receive your shipment, please examine same carefully, and if the seeds are not what you ordered, or you have any reason to complain, you are requested to act as follows: (1) Send us sample of the seeds about which you may have any doubt, giving us your full reason for doing so, and we will promptly handle the complaint. (2) You may return the goods, being sure to send us bill of lading or express receipt, and as soon as we receive the return shipment we will promptly and cheerfully remit you any money that may have been paid us on the purchase of same.

Gentlemen:

I herewith enclose \$..... Please ship to

Name.....

At....., City....., State.....

Via (Freight, express, parcel post).....

My Postoffice is.....
City State

Street Number..... R. F. D. No..... P. O. Box.....

Important—BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE FILLED IN THE ABOVE FULLY AND ACCURATELY, for in filling orders and shipping we are governed strictly by your instructions. PLEASE DO NOT WRITE LETTERS ON SAME BLANK WITH ORDER. When you send in your order, if you have occasion to write us, please use separate sheet of paper.

Quantity.	Commodities wanted.	Price.	
	P. & H. SPECIAL VICTORY GARDEN SEED COLLECTION AT \$1.00.		
	Total,		

Orders for seed to be shipped C. O. D. must be accompanied by remittance of one-fourth of amount of order.

P. & H. Liberty War Garden Collection

VALUE
\$1.80
Sent Postpaid
FOR
\$1.00


1 Pkg. Hanson Lettuce.....10c
1 Pkg. Danver's Half Long Carrots...10c
1 Pkg. Ponderosa Tomatoes.....10c
1 Pkg. Adam's Early Sweet Corn.....10c
1 Pkg. Prizetaker Onion.....10c
1 Pkg. Champion of England Peas...15c
1 Pkg. Charleston Wakefield Cabbage...10c

1 Pkg. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Beans.....15c
1 Pkg. Early Cluster Cucumber.....10c
1 Pkg. Crosby's Egyptian Beet.....10c
1 Pkg. French Breakfast Radish.....10c
1 Pkg. Purple Top Strap Leaf Turnip...10c
1 Copy P. & H. Planting Guide.....50c

Value.....\$1.80

This collection contains **ONLY VERY BEST SEED** and most productive varieties.
The Planting Guide will be worth the \$1.00. **ORDER NOW.**

P. & H.



PLANTING

GUIDE

1919

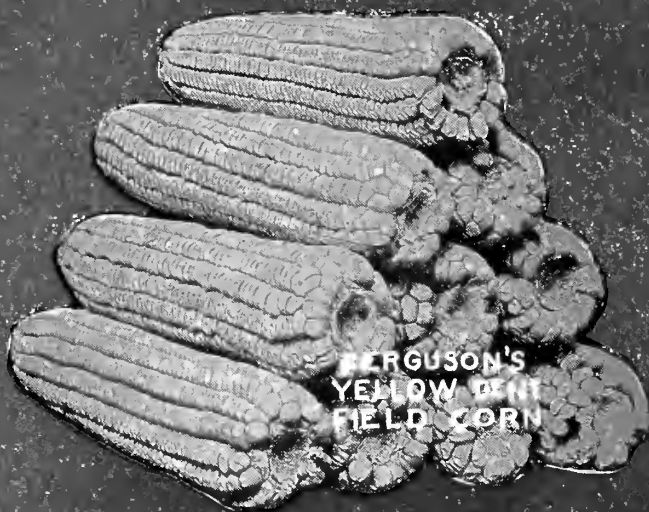
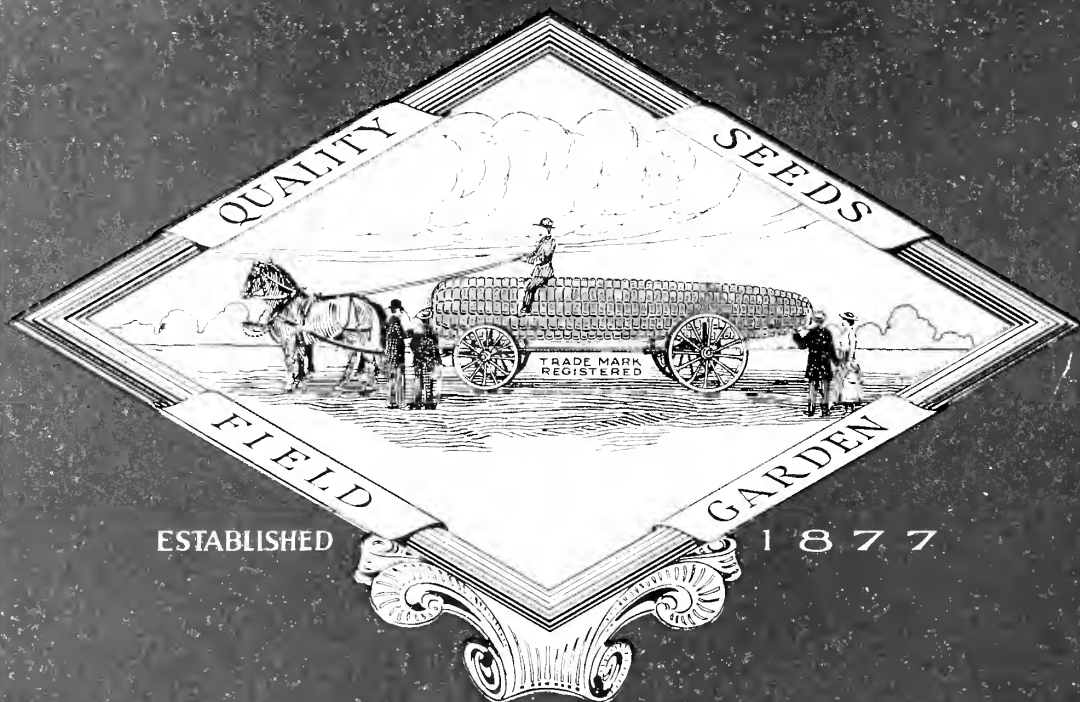
How-When and Where
To Plant Field-Garden
and Flower Seeds

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